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TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 27, 1929

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1 to 16

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## The FRONT PAGE

### Death of a Great Public Servant

No communities anywhere ever possessed a more unselfish, enthusiastic or far-sighted public servant than did Ontario and Toronto in the late P. W. Ellis. His career during the past quarter of a century had been intensively bound up with the economic development of the city and province. This career of public activity was preceded by a long period of advocacy of progressive ideas whose final acceptance shaped the future destiny of central Canada. Though a successful business man in early years the latter half of his life was given over to service to the community; for the most part without financial reward. It is safe to say that if one half the energy he put into public service had been devoted to the furtherance of his own fortunes he would have died many times a millionaire.

It is literally true that he with a few far-seeing industrial leaders like the late W. K. McNaught and the Waterloo county business group headed by the late E. W. B. Snider of St. Jacobs, were the fathers of the Ontario Hydro Electric system, which has reached dimensions undreamed of in its tentative beginnings early in this century. The son of a noted civil engineer engaged in railroad construction, Mr. Ellis as a boy spent much of his time on the Niagara peninsula. In manhood as the possibilities of electric development became known through practical achievements in Switzerland of which as a manufacturing jeweller he became aware, he conceived the dream of harnessing Niagara Falls, and making "white coal" the enormous economic advantage it has become. It was his untiring advocacy that induced the late Sir Adam Beck to devote his life to the cause and thousands of business men first learned of the energy of the future from his lips.

The stupendous enthusiasm he put into other causes would alone have been sufficient to earn him the permanent gratitude of his native city and province. The work he achieved as Chairman of the Queen Victoria Park Commission at Niagara, in beautifying the frontier and creating magnificent highways without a dollar of cost to the public treasury was an example. It was largely through his efforts that the major part of all the tourist traffic which comes to Niagara Falls was diverted to the Canadian side of the river. One has heard an eminent American say that the services of one man like P. W. Ellis enlisted 25 years ago would have been worth at least 35 million dollars to the United States section of Niagara. Equally impressive were his services after he became Chairman of the Toronto Transportation Commission in 1921. He had admirable technical aides,—this he always insisted everywhere,—and the transformation of road beds and rolling stock effected with unparalleled swiftness was an example of his driving force. How a man in his declining years managed to keep so many irons in the fire and maintain a high dynamic efficiency was always a mystery to his friends.

In his personality and character Mr. Ellis was the living answer to the argument that the community cannot be served as well under public ownership as by private enterprise. And one realizes his great and chivalrous nature when it is recalled that the greater part of all his public services were entirely unremunerated.

### Death of Sir Clifford Sifton

Men who helped to make the history of the Canadian West have been passing away in quick succession since the New Year; and probably the most remarkable of them was the late Sir Clifford Sifton, whose sudden death occurred in New York on April 16th. Of those who were exercising great power and influence at the dawn of this century, and moulding the future destinies of the Canadian people Sir Clifford was the youngest, and in some respects the ablest. It would hardly be an exaggeration to describe him as the Warwick of Canadian politics. Certainly no public man in our time so influenced the fortunes of others. The full extent of his influence will perhaps never be known, for in all things he was singularly unobtrusive. The judgment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as recorded in Prof. Skelton's "Life" of that statesman (Vol. II, page 371) was unquestionably accurate. "Mr. Sifton," Sir Wilfrid remarked one day, "was the master mind in parliament. He could discern the current political tendencies, put his finger on the popular pulse, better than any other man in my experience. His executive capacity was extraordinary; but not more so than his secretiveness. He never told his whole mind even to his closest intimates."

Sir Wilfrid was alluding to his personal inability to fathom his former colleague's mind on the question of reciprocity, but the same dictum would apply to countless other questions in connection with which Sir Clifford's vast influence was publicly or privately exercised. When however he had made up his mind to follow a certain course of action he left no doubt of where he stood. No one was more adroit in attaining his own ends, and one circumstance which has impelled old enemies to speak so warmly of his abilities since his death is that few public men were gifted with so much wisdom in the choice of policies, not only as reflecting the better sense of the public mind, but as designed for the country's well being. Whatever might be said of Sifton in the days when it was customary to depict him as both the Machiavelli and the Walpole of our politics, it cannot now be denied that in all things he was a sincere patriot, ardently ambitious for the future well-being of his native land.

The phrase "strong silent man" is so ridiculously shop-worn as to suggest irony, but of Sir Clifford Sifton it was unquestionably true. In personality he suggested less the successful politician than any man who has ever figured in Canadian public life. The malady of deafness which assailed him in his earlier years was a barrier to intercourse



### A REYNOLDS PORTRAIT

This work by the great Sir Joshua is particularly notable for its serenity of feeling. Apart from the charm of the handling of the countenance the painting of the folds of flowered silk in the gown is exquisite.

—Photo by courtesy of Ehrlich Galleries, New York

with others. He was not a "mixer" in the colloquial sense; and in his terse, effective speeches he never resorted to the arts of popular oratory. But from the day he became Attorney-General of Manitoba, in 1891, at the age of 30, he was a power in the land. His aptitude for affairs was inherited, for he was the son of Hon. Joseph W. Sifton, one of the early C.P.R. contractors and subsequently an active politician in Manitoba. It was indeed from his father that Sir Clifford acquired the struggling "Manitoba Free Press", which by his judgment in selecting able executives he built up into one of the strongest and most successful organs of opinion on the continent of North America. In 1896 when Sir Wilfrid Laurier attained power Clifford Sifton was almost unknown in Eastern Canada. But Laurier soon found that Sifton was indispensable if he were to carry out his pledge to settle the vexed Manitoba School question, — a pledge to which in part at least he owed his accession.

### Father of Western Development

The rare abilities of young Mr. Sifton soon became apparent, and for the first time the Portfolio of the Minister of the Interior attained an importance that its responsibilities and opportunities merited. The pre-Sifton regime in that department had been a shabby and in part a tragic story; but with his coming all was changed. "Publicity" is to-day a shibboleth, though little of its possibilities were understood 30 years ago. Yet in the annals of this country no more fruitful publicity campaign has been known than that embarked on at that time by Sifton in behalf of the Canadian West. It embraced the United States, Great Britain, and Europe and brought about a rush of immigrants unparalleled in the past, a rush which altered the political balance of the Dominion of Canada. It was of course attended by a great physical development, and political conditions being what they were, not a few scandals. A good many people at that time could not see the woods for the trees, and scandals over such matters as grazing leases loomed larger in some minds than the great epic of development which had suddenly begun. It was characteristic of Sifton that he seldom took the pains to answer his accusers.

His career as a cabinet minister lasted little more than eight years but no other public man built up such a monument of achievement in so brief a space of time. A man accustomed to play off his own but it was natural that there should be pro-Sifton and anti-Sifton factions in the Laurier cabinet. The chief of his enemies was the late Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and it was the folly of the latter while Minister of Justice (1902-6) that in the end brought about the rupture between Sir Wilfrid and Sifton. He tried to force through the original measures creating the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in the absence from Canada through ill-health of the Minister of the Interior, — the man to whom the task of framing this legislation should naturally have fallen. It was this indefensible slight which led to Sir Clifford's retirement from the cabinet early in 1905, though he forced certain amendments on the government.

In the case of ordinary public men in Canada such a retirement usually is the beginning of something like permanent eclipse. This was true in the cases of powerful Ministers like Hon. Israel Tarte and Hon. A. G. Blair, but out of office Sir Clifford was seemingly more powerful than when in the fold. Early in his career he had favored reciprocity but he was one of those statesmen who knew that we live amid an ever-changing scene, and in 1911 he was undoubtedly the directing mind of the group of eminent Liberals opposed to the Knox-Fielding Pact, (which as Mr. Taft put it would make "Canada the financial adjunct of the United States") who helped to place Sir Robert Borden in power. When the Great War came Sir Clifford was staunch in support of the Allied cause but like many others opposed to conscription in the early stages of the conflict. He also shared the distrust of coalitions which is common to most public men. But in 1917 when it seemed to him that the unfortunate course of events demanded both conscription and a coalition, he threw himself strongly into the movement and was largely responsible for the immense sweep of the Union government in the West in the latter part of that year.

The Western Liberal group which he headed in support of Sir Robert Borden in 1917 nevertheless remained distinctive and did not merge itself with the Conservative party after the war. It was largely progressive in character and has remained a very serious factor in Canadian politics ever since. Unquestionably the rise of the grain growers to dominant political influence ten years ago was largely assisted by the support of the "Manitoba Free Press", in whose decisions Sir Clifford naturally had a voice. It was notorious that in the last Federal election the present Prime Minister of Canada enjoyed Sir Clifford's confidence and counsel. Strangely enough, though he had resided for a considerable period in Toronto, the role he filled in this city was mainly social, and allied with his chief personal hobby, the breeding of fine horses. It is safe to say that many thousands of Torontonians had little realization of the part this stalwart, silent man played as a national influence. Few as were his public utterances his name is written large over the history of an amazing transition period in this country's affairs on which we are only now beginning to get a perspective.

### Reconciling Expert in China

A high authority on international matters from the United States, stated privately to a group of Canadians lately, his opinion that Canada was not "pulling her weight" as a unit of the Empire. He regretted her ineffectiveness in connection with the discussion on naval parity, and other matters. So far as official action is concerned the criticism is perhaps just, despite certain new legations and expensive embassies. But this only throws into stronger relief the effective efforts of individual citizens of Canada. A recent despatch to the London Times announcing the appointment of Sir Frederick Whyte as political counsellor to the new Chinese government and taking precedence of all other officials, indicates the far-reaching results of vision

initiative and real statecraft on the part of two or three prominent Canadians.

When, at the first conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu in 1925, Britain was pilloried by Chinese Nationalist speakers, the Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders insisted that Britain be represented at the next gathering in 1927, in order that all the facts might be available. The conference being strictly unofficial in character the only organization in Britain from which such a delegation could be properly drawn was the Royal Institute of International Affairs — a body whose very existence, almost, was made possible through the munificent gift to it, as a home, of Chatham's old house in St. James' Square, by Col. R. W. Leonard of St. Catharines. The Royal Institute asked Mr. T. B. Macaulay of Montreal, president of the Sun Life of Canada, to allow one of his officers, who had been active in the matter, to visit England to discuss it. After some weeks, all difficulties, financial and otherwise, were overcome, largely through the enthusiastic co-operation of Mr. E. R. Peacock of Barclays Bank, a Canadian, formerly of Toronto.

The result was that fifteen capable representatives went to Honolulu from Britain in 1927, headed by Sir Frederick Whyte, who meantime had carefully prepared a dispassionate statement of the British case. So fair was this brief, and so conciliatory was its author and his colleagues, that at the conclusion of the conference, the Oriental members insisted on Whyte returning with them. He spent three months in China, reconciling recalcitrant Chinese, mollifying the English speaking white population of Shanghai and other places, and bringing them into touch and understanding with one another. He met the northern and southern leaders, visited the ports which had suffered by the rebellion, and came into close and comprehending contact with the Nationalist leaders. His five years experience in the difficult role of president of the first legislative assembly of India under the Reforms, was invaluable in creating a better understanding between the opposing elements. After a brief return to England, he went again to China last July, was later joined there by Lady Whyte, and is there today, as chief adviser to the new government.

He has refused any remuneration. He is in no sense a representative of any government. When on his way back to China last summer he said he was going merely as a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and in that capacity he seems to have exercised with singular success that new international technique of non-official goodwill, which is displacing the old diplomacy. In the new China he may well exercise as great and as valuable an influence in reflecting the true spirit of the British people as did Sir Robert Hart, or Dr. Morrison, in the old.

The London Spectator in referring to the matter says that "the appointment of Sir Frederick Whyte as adviser to the National government is the best news we have had from China for a long time". It is. The deep satisfaction with which internationally minded Canadians must view that situation is not lessened by realizing that it has been made possible through the broad minded patriotism of outstanding Canadians like Col. Leonard, and Messrs. Macaulay and Peacock.

### The Late Mr. William G. Ross

In the death of Mr. William Gillies Ross, Montreal has lost another distinguished citizen and an outstanding figure in Canada industrial and business life. In many spheres of industrial activity his shrewdness in finance and his skill in economics were manifested, those qualities being, perhaps, displayed to the most marked advantage in his handling of the affairs of the Asbestos Corporation, as its president and managing director. When he assumed the helm of that corporation, nearly twenty years ago, the industry was in anything but good shape, but his remarkable administrative talents and his constructive genius succeeded in putting a very different complexion on the enterprise. For nine years he was president of the Montreal Harbor Commission and, by common consent, his work in that position laid the foundations of the modern dominance of the port of Montreal.

Outside the realm of business, Mr. Ross had many interests. He was a Conservative, and was his party's candidate for the St. Antoine division of Montreal at the Dominion general election of 1921. In his younger days, he was a noted sportsman, excelling particularly in skating and cycling, and, all his life long, he did much to encourage and foster manly sport of various kinds. During the war, he was instrumental in organizing the Navy League in Canada, and in founding the British Sailors' Relief Fund in the Dominion, which resulted in over \$3,000,000 being collected, to assist the widows and orphans of British and Canadian sailors killed in the war — services which were recognized by the award of the Special Service decoration from the King. He was a man of genial nature with large numbers of friends throughout Canada, and particularly in Montreal, of which city he was a native.

### Progress in Work for the Blind

The annual appeal to the public on behalf of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind will as usual take place on May 1st. Every year the directorate is able to report greater and greater progress in the noble work of making those whom fate has deprived of eyesight useful, happy and dependable members of the community. Though the labors and responsibilities of the Institute were vastly increased by the Great War, it has become less and less a medium for the relief of ex-service men and more and more an integral part of the public services of the entire community. The terms "pity" and "affliction" have been eliminated from the Institute's vocabulary and "practical sympathy" and "handicap" are employed instead.

Year by year, with ever accumulating instances, the Institute is proving that blind workers given training, opportunity and sufficient assistance and aftercare to offset initial handicaps, may become capable and contented workers. This applies not only to the totally blind but to the



nearly blind, who are also objects of the Institute's care and solicitude. In its detailed work of placing the sightless in positions of usefulness the officials of the Institute find the scope of activities available, constantly widening. For instance blind people are now successfully employed in the wrapping and packing departments of factories where their keen sense of touch and concentrated attention makes it possible for them to maintain an equal level of output with co-workers possessing sight. In handling fragile commodities like electric bulbs and radio parts, for instance, blind girls are even more skilful than some of their fortunate sisters. In the stuffing processes of upholstery the blind are also proving efficient. Most surprising of all is the fact that with the growing precaution of certain types of machinery where error is automatically checked, the blind can be employed with safety. On every side the Institute is reaching out for opportunities for the objects of its care. The great work it is doing, not only in educating the blind but in educating the business community to the service the blind can render, necessarily require funds, and on no cause can generosity be better bestowed.

### Bible Reading as a Sport

REACH BOOK OF JEREMIAH IN CHURCH BIBLE MARATHON

An inspection of the context showed that at Evangel Temple, Toronto, a "Bible Marathon" was being held and had passed its fortieth hour of continuous reading at one o'clock the day when the team of young people who were reciting holy writ in relays had reached the Book of Jeremiah. Textually the Book of Jeremiah begins nearly two thirds of the way through the whole Bible and it was estimated that if the good work were kept up the "Marathon" would be completed in 68 hours, five hours sooner than anticipated. It is understood that the stewards of the event held stop watches on the different readers so that so soon as one reciter's time expired the voice of the next started on the second. Some of the young folks read so fast that they ran ahead of schedule and were entitled to elapsed time. Apparently quality of expression was being to some extent sacrificed to speed, for one of the experts stated to the press that contestants were asked to take a more leisurely pace. The temptation to make a rapid gallop down the stretch was no doubt in this way avoided.

Leaving out the religious aspect of the question, but recognizing the fact that the Bible in many of its books is one of the great treasures of literature, the whole affair seems rather horrible. It is possible that the originators of the Bible Marathon regard every word of it as sacred and have imbibed the superstition that gabbling through the beauties of the psalms without expression or understanding confers some form of mystical grace on the contestants. But it would be difficult to imagine any event better calculated to make the young people hate the Bible and fill them with a desire never to look at one again. The devil if he still goes about must have grinned widely. We live in an age when religion has been invaded by many forms of vulgarity calculated to bring it into contempt and derision, but Bible Marathons seem to be "the limit". The Bible, whether verbally inspired or not, deserves better of mankind than this.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### The Smiling Prince

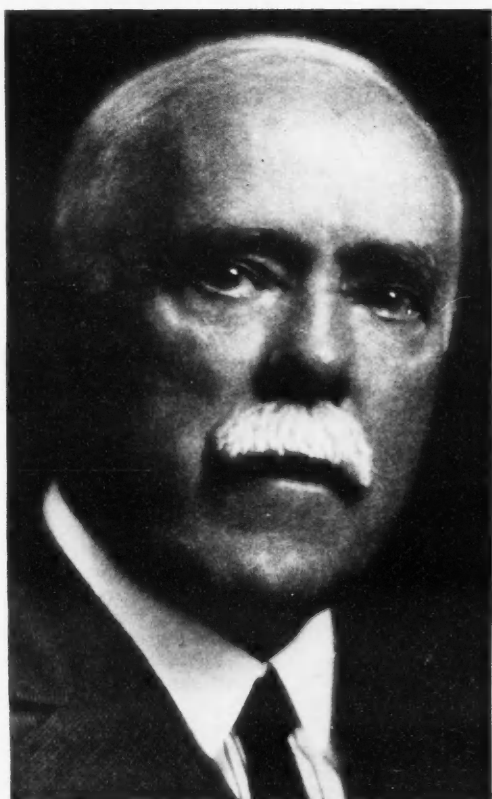
The Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

Sir, some time ago there appeared in your newspaper under the caption, "The Onlooker in London," a paragraph beginning, "The portrait of the smiling Prince of Wales, which has just been broadcast . . ." Your London correspondent is obviously unaware of the origin of the picture. It was taken in that famous old naval port—Halifax, Nova Scotia, and at the club-grounds of the equally famous old Quilt Club—Studley! The occasion was the visit of His Royal Highness to Halifax on August 18th, 1919. The smile was caused, true, by a remark, "Look out, Sir, you are sinking the plover!" and the reply came back, "Oh, No! It is I who would do it!"

His Royal Highness was signing the Visitors' Book and at his right hand was C. E. W. Dodswell, Esq., B.A., Hon. M. E. I. C. M. Inst. C. E., President of Studley Quilt Club and a distinguished engineer of the Public Works Department of Canada. The Visitors' Book, in question, contains the signatures of most of Canada's Governors-General for the last fifty years and also the signatures of many of the Prince's near relatives, as well as those of Admirals and Generals who, through Halifax's long history as an Imperial Garrison, both Naval and Military, have been stationed there in their various capacities.

Yours etc., NXX.

Montreal, April 1929.



THE LATE P. W. ELLIS

One of the ablest and most unselfish public servants this country has known, who died on April 21st. He was one of the fathers of the Ontario Hydro-Electric System and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission; Chairman of the Toronto Transportation Commission, and a member of the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission. The greater part of his vast labors was performed without salary.



EMINENT GUESTS AT FOURTH TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION  
The above picture was taken at Empress Hotel, Victoria, April 1929, and shows: Front row, left to right, Hon. H. Cockshutt, President of the Council, Brantford; Dr. Winifred Cullis, London, Eng.; Hon. R. H. Pooley, Acting Premier of B.C.; Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, India; Mrs. Pooley, Victoria; Sir Aubrey Symonds, London, Eng.; Mrs. J. A. Richardson, Winnipeg; Mr. J. A. Richardson, (Hon. Treas.) Winnipeg. Second row: Mr. Rushbrook Williams, India; Mrs. Williams, India; Sir Archibald Strong, Australia; Count Serge Fleury, France; Two residents of Victoria; (Above, holding paper in clasped hands, is Mr. E. T. Raymond, Eng.); Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Birmingham; Dr. Kempf, Consul-General for Germany in Canada; Mr. L. B. Franklin, Australia; Mr. F. Milner, New Zealand; Lady Symonds, London, Eng.; Mr. G. Jeffrey, Australia; Mrs. G. Jeffrey, Australia. At the top, at the extreme back: Rev. C. F. Andrews, India; Professor Chanda, Secretary to Tagore.

## Getting the Best Out of Leisure

Messages of Tagore and Other Celebrities to  
National Council of Education

By Adelaide M. Plumptre

TO DRAW together, from four continents, a group of men and women, engaged in education; to set them to discuss education in relation to leisure and to hold them together for nearly two weeks would be, in itself, a remarkable achievement. But when such a gathering attracts also statesmen, diplomatists, writers, musicians, consuls, trade representatives, and men of repute in the business world—then it becomes, as one of the Vancouver newspapers remarked, "nothing less than a notable portent." Such an event was the meeting of the National Council of Education which closed its Fourth Triennial Conference at Vancouver last week.

Under the presidency of Hon. Colonel Henry Cockshutt, the Conference assembled at Victoria, where its opening sessions were honoured by the presence of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon, who returned to Vancouver to be present at the close of the Conference. Lord Willingdon himself pronounced the Inaugural Address and welcomed to Canada the illustrious guests, chief among whom was the poet-philosopher of India, Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Tagore's presence dominated the assembly. He disliked publicity, and made few public appearances; but his noble head, crowned with snowy hair; the burnt-ivory hue of his complexion, and the austere sweetness of his expression could not fail to attract attention—even had he not been clothed in sweeping robes of crimson or saffron silk. Who could meet Moses in the rotunda of a twentieth-century hotel without venturing a second glance?

His addresses, delivered with rhythmic cadence in his reed-like voice, glittered with jewels of wisdom, set in exquisite words; some of which cling to the memory. "Time is money, but leisure is wealth."

"All civilizations that have ever grown strong are living wealth, harvested from the deep soil of leisure."

"The perfection of our own personality does not owe its perfection to qualities that generate cleverness: it depends upon our training in truth and love. And these ideals require the ministrations of quiet time for their realization in life."

"Canada stands at the golden dawn of her creative youth."

What was his message?

Perhaps, it was expressed most completely by the challenge of his own perfect poise and spiritual withdrawal from "the toil and struggle and hurrying crowds" which beset him. Yet Tagore is no mere onlooker upon life. Among the groves of Santiniketan, he is experimenting in the co-education of young boys and girls. He has produced poems, novels, dramas. He has fought the evils of caste and child marriage in India. He is deeply concerned with problems of international peace. His philosophy of life is inspired by the hours of silent meditation with which he begins the tasks of each day.

From India, came another notable figure of the Conference. Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Foreign Minister of the native state of Patiala, represented the Chamber of Princes whose splendid loyalty to their King-Emperor has more than once notably in 1857 and in 1914—upheld the British 'raj' in India. Canada knows all too little of this side of Indian life. Much cheap and ignorant criticism of British action in India would be silenced if Mr. Williams could travel through the Dominion and the United States, telling with scholarly eloquence, the story of the native rulers of India whose subjects live in peace and security under the overlordship of the King-Emperor, whose rule has checked the petty war of state against state and race against race which blackened the earlier pages of the history of India.

Great Britain was represented by Sir Aubrey Symonds of the British Board of Education; Mr. H. M. Richards, Chief Inspector under the Board; Mr. J. C. Stobart, 'liaison officer' between the Board and the British Broadcasting Corporation; Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Principal of the University of Birmingham; Dr. Winifred Cullis, Professor of Physiology in the University of London; Mr. E. T. Raymond, author of 'Tell England'; and Mr. Robert Jarman, Director of Physical Education in the city of Leeds;—a very galaxy of stars, most worthily representing the motherland.

Australia sent the veteran statesman, Mr. George Jeffrey of the School of Mines, as its official representative. With him were associated Mr. L. B. Franklin, headmaster of the Melbourne Grammar School; Mr. S. H. Smith, Director of Education for New South Wales, and Sir Archibald Strong, Professor of English at the University of Adelaide.

New Zealand sent Mr. F. Milner, Headmaster of the Waitaki Boys' High School and Miss Wilson, Principal of the Waitaki Girls' High School.

From France, came Count Serge Fleury of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lecturer at the University

of the Sorbonne. Dr. Ludwig Mueller, and the Consul-General for Germany in Canada, represented Germany; Italy was represented officially by Dr. Bruno Roselli of Vassar; Japan by its consul in Vancouver, Mr. T. Fukuma; Czecho-Slovakia, by Professor Matousek. In addition many Canadian educationalists and publicists were present.

AND what was it all about? is a question that may well be asked concerning such a gathering.

The Conference was called to consider Education and Leisure—a connection which might easily be construed as covering the major part of modern life. No attempt was made to define the limitations of the subject; nor was there even any authoritative statement as to the correct pronunciation of the word 'leisure.' It was noteworthy that all the British delegation said 'leisure,' as if it formed the greater part of 'pleasure'; while the Canadian speakers generally adhered to the American form of 'leisure.' But still more noteworthy was the difference between the meaning of 'leisure' in the Eastern and Western minds. To Tagore, 'leisure' stood for time, for meditation and contemplation; to the Westerner, it meant rather a time for play and entertainment.

The Conference spent very little time in discussing educational systems and methods: it was more interested in the principles underlying an education which must prepare the citizens of the modern state for both leisure and occupation. The discussion of these principles—so vital to all education—in such addresses as those of Sir Archibald Strong on 'Literature and Leisure'; of Sir Charles Grant Robertson on 'Leisure and the Drama'; of Mr. Ernest Raymond on 'Through Literature to Life'; of Mr. F. Milner on 'The Cinema and the Citizen'; and Mr. Campbell McInnes on 'Leisure and Music'—will form a permanent contribution to Canadian thought.

Not less valuable were the discussions on the direction of the radio and the cinema towards the enrichment of educational systems and the more rational enjoyment of leisure. Mr. J. C. Stobart contributed his unique experience in pioneering along these lines for both the schools and adult scholars of Great Britain.

It is not difficult to see the great and immediate importance of the radio to Canada. To conquer distance is one of her major problems. Already, in the air, she is seeking a solution to the problem of distance in transportation. It may be that, in the air, she will also find a solution to the problem of education as it affects the pioneers in new areas, or the young men in logging camps, or the mariners and lighthouse keepers of her lakes and oceans. That the problem is not easy to solve is obvious; the presence of the Dominion Commission on Radio at Vancouver during the conference shows that Canada is seeking a policy.

Very striking was the emphasis placed by the conference upon Physical Education, in relation to both health and recreation. Under the leadership of Mr. Jarman, the conference learned that physical education did not necessarily denote sundry arm exercises, but rather was the joyous training of the body to take its place as the partner and comrade of the mind. Classes of children—and such beautiful children!—drawn from local schools, were used by Mr. Jarman to demonstrate his application of the 'play spirit' to physical education. By the use of films, the conference became familiar with physical training as it is carried on in other countries. In this way, were demonstrated the 'Sokol' movement of Czecho-Slovakia; the 'Dopoloboro' of Italy; the 'Youth Movement' of Germany; the Folk Dances of Great Britain, and the westernized athletics of Japan. A demonstration of 'Jiu-Jitsu' by a team of trained Japanese athletes showed how perfect is control of the body to be obtained by training.

Mr. L. B. Franklin of New Zealand, a 'double blue' of Oxford, extolled the traditional games of the English public schools, for their value in character building; while Mr. Richards of the British Board of Education found in Hobbies and Handicrafts equally valuable allies to formal education.

IT WAS, possibly, along these lines that the Conference made its most practical and immediate contribution to Canadian education. Canada does not seem to have given to physical education the consideration which it has received in many other countries. Healthy and well grown as is our youth, yet the records of the war showed that we had altogether too large a proportion of the physically unfit. The oft-repeated idea of the discussions; 'every child playing games'—struck at the root of the unfortunate conception of schools and colleges as training places for athletic stars and champions, and

(Continued on next page)

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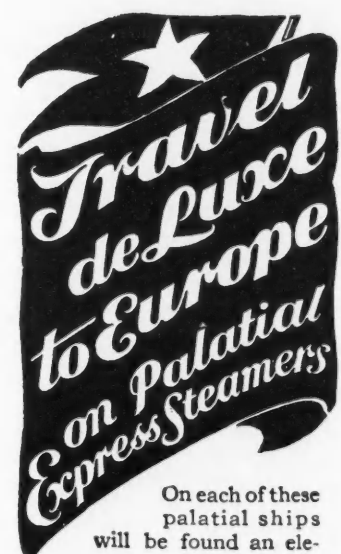
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*Sir Clifford as a Young Campaigner*

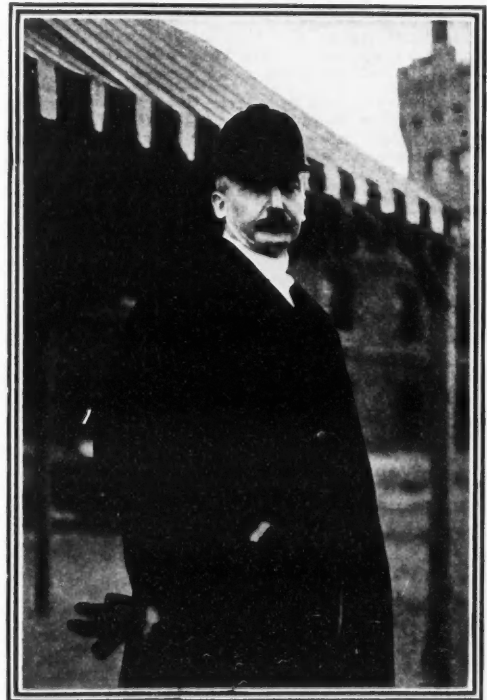
BY W. E. STERNER

MUCH has been written of Sir Clifford Sifton since his death but some of his characteristics as a young man and some of the episodes of his early career have not been touched upon. Everyone knows the old adage about handsome at twenty, strong at thirty, and so forth. Sir Clifford fulfilled this to the letter. Standing about six feet in height, well proportioned, with regular features, he was a strikingly handsome young man. He was physically strong, with great reserve power. In the first years of his work as Attorney General of Manitoba he sometimes worked all night at his desk. Before the clerks came in the morning he went out to breakfast, on these occasions, and carried on for the rest of the day, attending the meetings of the legislature in the afternoon and evening, as if nothing unusual had occurred.

Mr. Sifton, as he then was, began his career in Brandon and he continued to represent a constituency including or adjoining Brandon in the Manitoba Legislature of the Dominion Parliament until he finally retired from the House of Commons. Here as a budding lawyer, he gathered about him a party of enthusiastic young men who supported him fair weather and foul, and a number of them emulated him by going into public life. He was emphatically one of the number, entering into all their enterprises and engagements with enthusiasm. He once told the writer that his first year's income as a lawyer in Brandon amounted to \$428, and he remarked that he "lived on it, too."

These young men extolled him as an ideal campaigner in those early years. They said he could keep on going at full speed in a campaign, apparently without food or rest. One admirer said that he could drive about the country all day interviewing electors, make speeches all night, live on a diet of shingle nails and sleep on the nail kegs. His provincial constituency was North Brandon, in those days a big slice of Manitoba, starting at the city limits of Brandon and extending northward half way to the old provincial boundary. Sir Clifford at one time during this period, in urging the members of his party to work their constituencies thoroughly, said as illustrating his own methods, that if they would name any elector in North Brandon he would tell them the color of that voter's hair.

One of the most strenuous afternoons I ever spent in the company of Sir Clifford Sifton was that of the last day of the year 1895. The Greenway Government had decided to appeal to the country and Mr. Sifton, whose opening speech was to give the key note for the speeches of the workers in the different constituencies, made that speech on December 31, at Douglas, a village in his riding



THE LATE SIR CLIFFORD SIFTON

One of the ablest and influential figures in Canadian public life who died suddenly in New York recently. Sir Clifford's hobby was fine horses and the picture shows him in his "pink" as a member of the Toronto Hunt Club.

some distance out of Brandon. It was a bitterly cold day with a young blizzard blowing but the electors had turned out in force, so that the empty store which did duty for a hall was crowded to suffocation. The seats consisted of planks laid across boxes and the only thing in the way of a desk was a small bedroom table about two-and-a-half feet long and two feet wide. Mr. Sifton did not use notes but he had a number of blue-books to which he referred, and, as the only place for these was the table, he stood on one side while I sat at the other taking my shorthand notes. It was desperately hard work keeping up with the flow of oratory and when the speaker got warmed up and gesticulated with sharp downward strokes I was as busy as a pianist trying to strike eleven keys at once. Things happened but there was no time to stop, and it was a great relief when the speech came to an end and the chairman and some of the electors took a hand. As we were gathered up our books preparatory to leaving Mr. Sifton said to me, "Did I strike you near the end? I fancied I felt my hand touch something." "Touch something," I replied, "I should say, yes. If I have any right ear remaining it will be a cauliflower one for the rest of my life." Fortunately, however, my ear is still all left and all right.

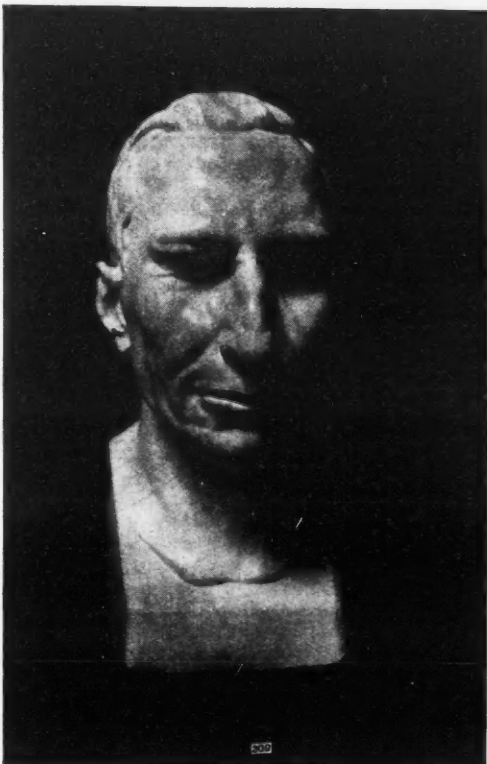
**Who Was Maurice Kane?**

*The Irish Immigrant Who Was George Ham's Favourite Story-Teller*

By JAMES LOWLER

IN ONE of his books the late Colonel George H. Ham of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in describing an acquaintance, writes something like this: "He could tell stories almost as well as Maurice Kane." This must have troubled a good many people, since nowhere does Mr. Ham give any explanation about Maurice Kane. But it was no slip of the pen. There was such a man and, although he occupied a humble sphere he was not unworthy of the praise of the famous raconteur.

Looking back now, when it is too late, it is seen that so far as material was concerned, Maurice Kane was a gold mine which the diplomat of the C.P.R., and some of the rest of us, knew about but never worked. Kane was an Irish immigrant who came out to Canada about the middle of the nineteenth century and who, after helping,



IMPRESSIONISTIC STUDY OF DR. F. G. BANTING

The above work is by Miss Marian Scott, a promising young sculptress who has been studying at the Ontario School of Art. Miss Scott, like Dr. Banting, is a native of Alliston, Ont.

along with thousands of his fellow countrymen, to build our early canals and railways, had settled down at Whitby, that pleasant old country town about thirty miles east of Toronto, to end his days. When I first began to know Maurice Kane, ten or twelve years after George Ham had left Whitby for Winnipeg, he was a tall, rather gaunt old man. He had one withered and useless leg but got about on crutches with surprising activity. He lived in a little house on the western outskirts of the town about midway between Port Whitby and the "uptown", and alongside his beloved Grand Trunk Railway, which he had helped to build. Although he had never had anything to do with the sea or ships, his little home had all the neatness, all the knick-knacks and handy, home-made appliances which one associates with retired fishing skipper. He was a single man, whether a bachelor or widower I know not, but no disorder or slovenliness outside or inside the house gave evidence of the absence of woman-kind. He had about an acre of garden, in which he did all the work except the plowing and harrowing in spring-time, and woe betide the plowman who would attempt to put over an inefficient or careless job on Maurice Kane. He grew fine potatoes and other vegetables but prize cabbages were his long suit.

"Well," the good-natured reader is apt to say, "there are hundreds of retired navies and navigators living in neat cottages on the outskirts of towns throughout Canada from Halifax to Vancouver, why single out this one?" Because, as Joseph Conrad makes one of his characters say, "Alice is different." On rainy Saturday afternoons, when outdoor work or play was impossible, four or five of the boys who had the entree (for Maurice was very careful in the selection of his company) would gather in his kitchen, and in five minutes would be transported from that neat room with its polished stove, its splint pipe-lighters and little labor-saving devices to a romantic Ireland. It was an Ireland where beautifully dressed ladies went sailing about in dainty shallops; floating in artificial lakes constructed on the roof of some great castle, where fairies danced in the moonlight, where great families went on and on through generations of good luck and ill luck, with the good pixie attending on all auspicious occasions and the banshee waiting them on their death beds. Then there was hunting with magnificent horses and foxhounds and stag hounds and lurchers, and great contests in coursing. In the greatest of these a "dark" dog won to the amazement of all except the narrator and a select few. These knew that the dog had been stolen by the kitchen maid of the great house on the day of its birth, the finest one of a



A REYNOLDS PORTRAIT

Lady Harland, one of the noted beauties of the eighteenth century, from a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds.  
 —Photo by courtesy of Ehrlich Galleries, N.Y.

litter sired by the famous dog, John Bull, which on great occasions was sent by coach from Dublin all the way to county Waterford and Cork. There were trials of strength, agility, and speed, not the least that one in which Maurice himself in the presence of the "quality" of the county did the impossible and "lept" the six-bar gate to the discomfort of rivals and the joy of all other beholders. There were tales of estates so large that to go around one meant a walk of twenty miles and of others where the proprietor could ride ten miles in a straight line without going off his own land.

At times there were stories of political disturbances—always lightly sketched in—and Maurice Kane was seen in a great convict prison with the immediate prospect of being transported in one of those floating hells of convict ships to Botany Bay, Australia. There was the life in the prison, where the convicts, stripped naked, bathed one another by pumping water from the pump in their exercise yard over the one immediately being bathed and where the remedy for scrofula was to beat the affected skin with knotted towels. Came the day when the cracking and clacking of the great locks (the keys were eighteen inches long) from the outer gates to the innermost doors, announced the arrival of the deportation order, and the convicts took a last look at those grim prison walls and the little patch of blue sky—so good, so kind, compared with the black holds of those charnel ships into which they were about to be marched in chains. Then the wardens came in, not with the deportation order but with reprieve and pardon, and Maurice Kane went forth a free man to Canada instead of a convict to Australia.

When a train would rattle by, along the embankment at the far end of his garden, he would at times break off to tell of incidents and accidents in the building of the Grand Trunk Railway, a work which he thought, as one who had been on the spot at the time, wickedly extravagant and wasteful. His statement which seemed to boyish minds incredible, that five-dollar bills placed end-to-end in a continuous row, along the track would not pay for the building of the road, does not now seem so fabulous, seeing that it works out at about \$44,000 per mile.

In all this pageantry, this mental panorama, there was no bitterness, no incitement to evil. He had no hard words for the Government which had imprisoned him and all but sent him to Botany Bay; no quarrel with the Law or with Capitalism. Life had been to him a great adventure. He was glad to have lived and glad, maimed and crippled as he was, to be alive and to have the opportunity of passing on the torch of his own enthusiasm to bright-eyed boys about to enter upon the glorious battle.

**The Passing Show**

"This apartment advertises that it does not object to children."

"Gee, it must be haunted, or something."

What the back-yard gardener would ask of the scientist is that he discover a method of transmuting empty tomato cans into good fertilizer.

"What makes you think the people who moved in next door will be pleasant neighbors?"  
 "They've brought their own lawnmower."

France has another reason for being grateful to Canada. Look at all the American tourists who come here instead of going to Paris.

"Where are you going for your summer holidays?"  
 "My wife hasn't made up our mind yet."

Television will also make it awkward for husbands who telephone the wife to say that they are detained at the office.

The talking movies, of course, will become more intelligent when they learn to speak English.

The trouble with some golfers is that they play the nineteenth hole first.

What is now required is a place for motorists to park while they go to look for a place to park.

Our friend Jones has invented a radio set that automatically turns off when a tenor's voice comes through the air.

*Hal Frank*

**Getting the Best Out of Leisure**

(Continued from page 2)

related physical training to the health and happiness of the rising generation of Canadians.

Closely related to the subject of the Conference were Dr. Cullis' addresses on "Speed" and "Noise." Her clever definition of speed as "an excellent servant but an execrable master" was loudly acclaimed. "The Canadian Singers" of Toronto very charmingly illustrated the value of part singing as a use of leisure one widely practised in old England.

What will it all amount to? First, undoubtedly, to



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And elsewhere, too, the very smartest people are wearing knitted outfits—Ten chances to one they are Monarch Sportswear.

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 Vice-President

the mutual refreshment and stimulation of those who had the honour of taking part in the conference; so joining, if only for a few days, the company of keen minds assembled there. And this privilege, in part at any rate, will be extended to a wider circle when the report of the conference is published. But the Conference is a demonstration of the importance attaching to education in the modern state. Be he ever so humble, the teacher is an empire builder; and his importance to the community is shown when education widens its sphere of influence to include as many and varying subjects as were dealt with in the conference.

The National Council of Education, mainly through the efforts of its able and indefatigable general secretary, has already done good service to the Dominion, by its success in attracting to our shores some of the ablest thinkers of the Empire. In the series of conferences, none has been more notable than that which is just completed.

It is not an adverse criticism—but rather an appreciation of what has already been accomplished—to suggest that the Council, like a good general after a victory, should now take steps to consolidate its gains. It should not be difficult, in the light of the success of the present conference, to organize a far larger number of local committees, and so spread over a larger constituency, the responsibilities and interest of the Council. The Council has created a veritable Niagara of inspirational power; but it has not yet organized a Hydro-electric system by which the light, heat and power, generated in its meetings, can be conveyed to all parts of the Dominion. This should be the achievement of the next three years.





CAPTAIN RANDELL was a visitor to The Press Gallery this week, bringing with him the smell of the high seas (as distinguished from territorial waters) and a faint odor of Dupont de Nemours gun powder. He spent an hour with us, recounting the circumstances of the destruction of his Canadian ship *I'm Alone* by the United States coast guard in the Gulf of Mexico. In appearance and address there is nothing of the truculent, boastful trouble-maker about this man who preferred the risk of death to the surrender of the immemorial rights of a British ship on the high seas. His deportment is becoming a veteran of the South African War, a hero of the anti-submarine branch of the Great War, and a sea captain worthy of the traditions of the sea. However prohibitionists may deplore the business in which he was engaged, Captain Randell is a man of whom his country need not be ashamed. Were he in the coast guard forces of the United States it is probable that liquor prices would be higher in that country. But one doesn't fancy him in that role.

Captain Randell told us he was fully fourteen and a half miles from the American shore when the coast guard cutter Walcott ordered him to heave to so that he could be taken into an American port. He replied that he would not comply with the order as the United States coast guard had no jurisdiction over him. Some time later the commander of the Walcott hailed him through the megaphone and requested permission to come aboard the *I'm Alone* for a quiet talk. To this request he agreed on the condition that the American come unarmed. When, however, he saw the Walcott commander examining his revolver and putting it in his holster and assembling his gun crew, he ordered full speed on his craft. To the American's protest against his sailing away he answered that he could not come aboard his ship armed or with his guns trained ready to fire. The American left his armament behind and came aboard the *I'm Alone* and in the discussion that ensued he tried to persuade Captain Randell to allow his ship to be taken into a United States port. Captain Randell could not see it that way, and upon the American referring to the authority reposing in the coast guard under the British-American treaty of 1924, the skipper of the *I'm Alone* produced a copy of that document and pointed to the clause which stipulated that the authority should not be exercised beyond the distance from shore that could be traversed in one hour by the accused vessel. Assuring Captain Randell that he was a good fellow and saying that he would have to obey whatever orders he received after reporting on the interview to his superiors by wireless, the American returned to his cutter. He had evidently been impressed by reading the terms of the treaty.

Some time later, however, the Walcott again overhauled the *I'm Alone* and displayed by signal the order to "heave to or I'll fire". Captain Randell replied that the American could do as he wished but that he would not heave to. The Walcott opened fire but had not been in action long before her gun jammed. Somewhat damaged, the *I'm Alone* continued to sail southward and soon lost sight of the Walcott. From then on she remained unmolested until fifty hours after the first order to heave to had been given, when the cutter Dexter came up flying the same signal, and, upon Captain Randell replying as he had before, the Dexter began firing. The bombardment kept up and the *I'm Alone* was pretty well shot to pieces. Most of her rigging was down and her life boats were shattered. But when the Dexter gave Captain Randell the option of surrendering or being sunk the captain looked up at the British ensign, saw that it was in holes where the American shot had gone through it, and replied: "Go to hell". As often as the attacking vessel signalled the order the *I'm Alone* signalled the same reply. The Dexter continued the one-sided engagement until the *I'm Alone* dipped under the waves, leaving her dauntless Captain and crew in the water.

CAPTAIN RANDELL told us he was satisfied the Walcott would not have sunk him even had she been able to. When the Dexter, having rendered the *I'm Alone* helpless, proposed to sink her the Walcott commander protested, arguing that it was a serious matter to risk the destruction of Captain Randell and his crew when the coast guards were not sure of their rights. The commander of the Dexter would not forego a complete victory, and replied to his colleague: "To hell with him; I came out to get him and I'm going to get him".

One incident in the affair still amuses the Canadian seadog when he tells of it. After he had been swimming about for long enough to thoroughly weaken him he was hauled aboard the cutter and as he came on deck he was promptly covered by one of the Americans with a revolver while another grabbed him and searched him for weapons. It surprised Captain Randell that they should have thought he would risk sinking by packing an arsenal in the water.

Captain Randell declares that had he been within one hour's sailing distance from the American shore when he was first hailed the incident would have ended then and there. Recognizing the authority of the coast guard under the British-American treaty, he would have at once complied with the order and have submitted to capture. He makes a further statement which, in view of his volunteering the opinion that the commander of the Walcott would not have gone the length of sinking him, can not be put down to spitefulness or careless speech. It is that in his belief the commander of the Dexter endeavored to hit the gasoline tank of the *I'm Alone* and blow up the ship and her crew. Hearing Captain Randell make this serious accusation, one feels that he is not talking loosely but is voicing an honest conviction.

I asked the captain if he and his crew had given the Americans any provocation after being hauled aboard the cutter to cause them to put him in irons and he assured me that nothing in the conduct of himself or his men had warranted that action. To him it was as inexplicable as their searching him for weapons after taking him from the water. I asked him also if he could give any reason for the statement attributed to one of his crew in Montreal that he would not sail under him again and he said he believed the sailor must have been misunderstood as this same man had saved his life when the ship was sunk and had never criticised his course.

Captain Randell gave us his story bit by bit in response to questioning. He does not appear to be seeking notoriety.

IN HIS filibuster on divorce bills Mr. Woodsworth has performed an unpleasant but useful service and his course is condemned only by those whose own position he

has exposed as untenable. The purpose of the demonstration was to impress on the House of Commons and on the country the absurdity of the attitude of the majority of members that because they are opposed to divorce on principle they must defeat legislation for the establishment of divorce courts in Ontario while passing hundreds of divorce bills every session. Those members who owe allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church and who accordingly refuse to vote for any divorce legislation were not particularly embarrassed in the situation created by Mr. Woodsworth and his associates in the filibuster. In the past they protected their conscience by having it recorded that divorce bills were carried "on division", this record implying that they had not voted for them, and when Mr. Woodsworth demanded a showdown in a recorded vote they stood up and voted in the negative. But there was no such easy escape for those members, largely Ontario Conservatives, who not only are not opposed to divorce on religious grounds but who actually allow their names to be used for sponsoring scores of divorce bills through the House every session, and yet voted against the Willoughby divorce court bill. A good illustration of the unsoundness of the stand taken by this group is provided in the performance of one of their number. When the Willoughby bill was before the House for second reading he spoke very emphatically against it, declaring that he was opposed to the principle of divorce and that he believed the majority of the members were of the same persuasion. Yet this member submits perhaps more divorce bills to the House every session than any other member, and when Mr. Woodsworth insisted on discussing these bills he attempted to shut off the discussion by imposing a form of closure through a motion to have the bill immediately before the House submitted to a vote without further debate. This particular member, however, had more courage in his untenable position than some of his party colleagues who, when the division was called on the bills challenged by Mr. Woodsworth, left the chamber and avoided the vote. It is ridiculous for some of these members to protest that they are opposed to the principle of divorce. As I observed on a previous occasion, some of them undoubtedly voted against the Willoughby bill through fear of losing a few votes in their constituencies. Mr. Woodsworth's subject, I judge, was to counteract this influence by bringing to the attention of the public the unsoundness of the attitude of the House of Commons and the force of the whole situation. The result should be a reaction in the country that will ensure the passage next session of a bill for the establishment of divorce courts in Ontario. Mr. Woodsworth and his associates, although demanding a division on a number of individual divorce bills and voting against them, were not seeking the defeat of these bills.

ONE fancies that the practice of the spoils system on the scale indulged in by Hon. Peter Veniot will become a thing of the past in consequence of the condemnation the Postmaster General has received in the House of Commons during the last two weeks. A remarkable and significant feature of the assault on Mr. Veniot has been the silence of his colleagues of the cabinet. Up until the time this is written no member of the government has risen to help him in his defence, and of the private members on the government side only one or two wholesale patronage managers like William Duff had the hardihood to say a word in his behalf. The government of course realizes that Mr. Veniot went beyond the bounds of what may be tolerated and that the public conscience has been affronted by his treatment of crippled heroes of the war and his flouting of the Civil Service Commission. In past when a minister was accused of undue partisanship in the bestowal of positions in the public service he could point to the records of his opponents, but in 1911, although the Conservatives wielded the axe freely, there were no returned soldiers entitled to preference and the postmaster-ships were not under the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Veniot, in his single-handed effort at defiance, has succeeded merely in aggravating his offence by placing public servants under the blanket charge of dishonesty without offering any substantiation of the charge, and by attempting to mislead the House of Commons. The government and its supporters will have to vote down the Conservative motion of censure on the Postmaster General, but in ministerial offices it will be realized that that action will not serve to clear Mr. Veniot from censure in the mind and conscience of the public.

PARLIAMENT is not the same without Doctor Edwards of Frontenac, and his is a place that few can fill. The challenging voice of his unquestioning loyalty, impatient and intolerant though it sometimes was, was needed in the House of Commons as a healthful antidote to the vapors of the separatists. He was above all else a Britisher, and if he seemed at times to be unduly belligerent in the expression of his convictions, it was largely because he had no stomach for the ingratitude of the Bourassas and conceived it to be his duty to put them in their place. Outside the House he was a noble, kindly gentleman, ever ready with the helping word or deed, and esteem to the point of affection by political friend and foe alike. He is greatly missed, and parliament will not soon see his like.

### Canadian Buys Entire Print Exhibition

IN CONNECTION with the 14th Annual Exhibition of Original Colour Prints by the Society of Graver-Printers in Colour, a signed artist proof of each subject exhibited has been purchased by Captain Perry F. Godenrath, the well-known Canadian print authority.

Captain Godenrath will be remembered in art circles at the close of the Great War as the officer detailed by Lord Beaverbrook to take to New York, Toronto, and Montreal, the wonderful collection of Canadian War Memorial paintings, etchings, etc., on behalf of the Canadian War Records Office.

Since that period his knowledge has been at the disposal of Dominion collectors, and he has specialised in securing early prints and books of Canadian interest, visiting England each year for this purpose. This special acquisition of an entire London Exhibition is perhaps unique in the Annals of Art, and it is understood to be part of the purchaser's determined policy to secure the best contemporary British Art for Canadian collectors.

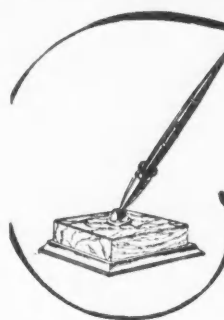
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LADY WITH BORZOIS  
The above is from a painting by R. S. Tyrrell, of Bottrel, Alberta. The background is Kaulbach's Head, overlooking Lunenburg, N.S., and the lady is Mrs. G. O. Baker of that town. The dogs are grand champion Karol and champion Marlboro Nona of Shay, two prize winners of international fame unsurpassed on the bench.

## Great West Folk Festival

Colorful Songs, Dances and Crafts of  
Many Old World Strains  
Displayed at Regina

By REV. W. H. PIKE

THE Great West Canadian Folk-song, Folk-dance and Handicrafts Festival held recently at Regina was a vivid, colorful, and compelling revelation of the varied racial origins of our people and a powerful demonstration of the various cultures they are contributing to our national life. More than 400 folk-singers and folk-dancers, the cream of more than twenty nationalities, were brought together from all parts of Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway and for four continuous days drew thousands of people to Regina.

Premier J. G. Gardiner, at the opening luncheon of the festival tendered by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Hotel Saskatchewan, stated in eloquent language that "this festival gives us a birdseye glimpse of the culture foreign people have brought to our country, and which is without doubt enriching our national life. Just as in the past the Anglo-Saxon race has been enriched by the robust Norseman, the French-Norman, and the Teutonic tribes, so today Canada was gaining by the best characteristics that Poles, Ukrainians, Scandinavians, and all other European folk, bring with them to Canada."

The handicrafts exhibit was gotten together by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild and was arranged in various parts of the spacious corridors and rooms of the Hotel Saskatchewan. It gave a colorful and kaleidoscopic aspect to the hotel. One wandered into a French-Canadian atmosphere and almost immediately is transported to a bit of Iceland, Hungary, Serbia, Ukraine, Germany, Roumania, etc., — they were all represented. Here is a bit of Serbia, there the color and beauty of the Ukraine. Next, a Roumanian atmosphere where, in national costume, a buxom Roumanian matron works at her spinning-wheel patiently and happily spinning the wool that she will weave into rugs and tapestries similar to those that hang behind her. Were she in the old setting in far away Roumania she would be merrily singing Roumanian folk-songs but, in these "foreign" surroundings her tongue is silent and it is but broken English with which she tries to answer the hundreds of inquisitive questioners who crowd around her.

Strolling along the corridor through the dense crowd one sees two Serbian women spinning with the old-fashioned hand loom of centuries past. Beside a pillar is a wrinkled old grandmother from the steppes of Russia winding the wool on an ancient winding frame and tying it into skeins. Next, one finds a young Ukrainian lass, dressed beautifully in Ukrainian costume, sitting in the midst of a veritable wealth of Ukrainian embroidery deftly and skillfully working her beautiful designs. Off the corridor in a Serbian-Hungarian-Roumanian room is Madam Magda sitting at her loom weaving rugs as her sisters wove them for centuries gone. The ball room was given over to the most complete display of Indian handicraft that has ever been displayed in Canada. The whole exhibit was a perfect riot of color. Embroideries, rugs, tapestries, garments, baskets, artificial flowers, wood carving, and a host of other handicrafts revealed a wealth of artistic beauty and a prodigality of design and color combinations. The musical part of the festival was a revelation of the immensity of the field of folk-music that we already have in Canada among our racial groups. Much of it can be traced back many centuries, that of the British Isles being traced to beyond the sixteenth century. Scotch and Irish folk-music are immensely rich, the latter having a lilt of its own that is especially enchanting. Welsh folk-music has perhaps the greatest antiquity, being famous back to the twelfth century. Marjory Kennedy Fraser, through her beautiful harmonizations, has created a new interest in the folk-music of the Hebrides. The folk-music of the British Isles permeated the entire musical program and was as interesting to the New Canadians as theirs was to us. French-Canada has a wealth of folk-songs which run into the thousands — songs of the fisherman, lumberjack, farmer, and women at the spinning-wheel and the weaving loom. Charles Marchand of Montreal presented groups of songs redolent of the life of the habitant.

Our Slav-Canadians have brought over a wealth of folk-music with them. The charm of many of the Russian folk-songs is indescribable. They have songs to celebrate the many festivals of the church, the change of the seasons, and many of the peasant occupations. The Poles are natural born singers, all their feelings they set to music. Czech-Slovakia, the country of Dvorak, possesses a wealth of folk-song full of romantic feeling. These, and other European groups, were represented by folk-singers who interpreted their old traditional songs with charm and skill.

The Scandinavian countries are immensely rich in folklore. In the isolated fjords and hamlets of Norway there is a wealth of pure folk-music characteristic of that moun-

tainous country. Its music possesses an infinity of varying color, moods and rhythm. Among the Swedes one hears even yet the lively and weird, soft and melancholy, strains of folk-songs played on primitive instruments by some old Viking bard. Denmark too still revels in its folk-songs sung to the everyday work of an industrious people. Beautiful lullabies and cradle songs with a quality distinctively their own come from Iceland. A Swedish group of folk-songs by Selma Johanson de Coster, who is visiting Canada and who is called the Swedish nightingale, enchanted the audiences.

The choral singing of the various groups was of a high order. The Schubert Choir (German) of Regina sang traditional songs and also a number of German favourites with good effect. The Ukrainian Choir of Saskatoon is a splendid musical aggregation, a credit to any country. In all the brilliant hues of the Ukrainian peasant costumes they rendered a number of choice selections which easily rank among the best of the festival. The Icelandic double quartet from Winnipeg was composed of trained vocalists and displayed lovely tonal quality and wonderful ensemble work in two groups of folk-songs.

The national dances of the different groups were of profound interest. A group of Cossack dancers from Saskatoon whirled through the measures of the wild dances of the Russian steppes. A Bavarian Tyrol number, swift and spirited and difficult, was beautifully and skillfully done by three Germans. Ukrainians in gorgeous trappings and striking colors could not be excelled. The Hungarian "Kor Magyar" which was extremely difficult and intricate was a revelation of skillful and rhythmical performance. Not the least interesting of the episode was the traditional "Ox Dance" of Icelandic students. Eight Polish dancers from Winnipeg in gorgeous apparel glided with amazing speed through the mazes of the "Mazur". Serbian folk-dancers demonstrated national Serbian dances. The various groups participating in choruses, folk-songs and folk-dances, have demonstrated that there is not only color and variety and diversity in our national life but that these characteristics can find expression on a common platform.

## London

(By one who has never been there)

SYNONYMS: "Smaawk." Blighty, Heart of the Empire (including Newfoundland and Aberdeen), Byngville, Scotland's game preserve.

Some London visitors' pastimes which you can hardly afford to miss: Getting accustomed to words like pram, lory, tyre, petrol, Dora and Jix. Searching the crowd for monocles and Berties a la Wodehouse. Viewing tombs and birthplaces. Writing your "Impressions" for the Times. Visiting all the music halls in an attempt to find a musical play that does not exude a strong odor of Broadway. Feeding the monkeys in Piccadilly Circus. Looking with high powered lens for a heavyweight contender. Casually mentioning Canada's athletic accomplishments in Fleet Street, where Britain's Olympic track teams are trained.

Where the entertainment of visitors is concerned, Londoners have made their motto, "Entertainment to suit all tastes and purses," and as a consequence, you should never be compelled to languish in your hotel room. If you are the sort of person who revels in bargain sales, railway accidents and other scenes of carnage, the House of Commons welcomes you. If you are a devotee of St. James Street back home, there is always Barclays, the Bank of England, the Banks of the Thames and Bond Street.

But if you are a lonely bachelor, it might be best to await the next general election. If you can't find something to suit you as you watch the Flapper Vote file past to the polls, you are utterly hopeless, and it serves you right. However, for the disappointed ones there is always the French Foreign Legion, information of which may be obtained by applying to Mr. P. C. Wren. And of course one should not forget the naughty, naughty night clubs with their anything-but-painless methods of extraction.

If you are a skeptic of our immigration policy you should be "bucked up no end" at the sight of ex-Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, hawking cheap passages in the Limehouse district. You may see two burly fellows walking behind him armed with cudgels. Ah, whisper it not abroad, it is rumoured that in the dark of the night while the humble coster snores on his cot, and when the daylight business hasn't been any too good, Mr. Greenfield and his hivelings lurk in the shadows — ssssh!

Points of Interest: Scotland Yard men wearing their funny caps with the peaks both fore and aft, the new underground traffic system, Baldwin's pipe, Princess Mary, Lloyd George's barber, Lincoln's birthplace, Mussolini's ditto, the garret in which George Bernard Shaw writes his plays, The Flying Scotsman (this is a train and has no connection with Harry Lauder and his travels), Cheapside, Victor McLaglan's birthplace, Chaplin's ditto, likewise Big Bill Thompson.

Well, cheerio, the merry old typewriter needs oiling. N.B. — Be careful when you choose to visit Bath. It is open only on Saturday nights.

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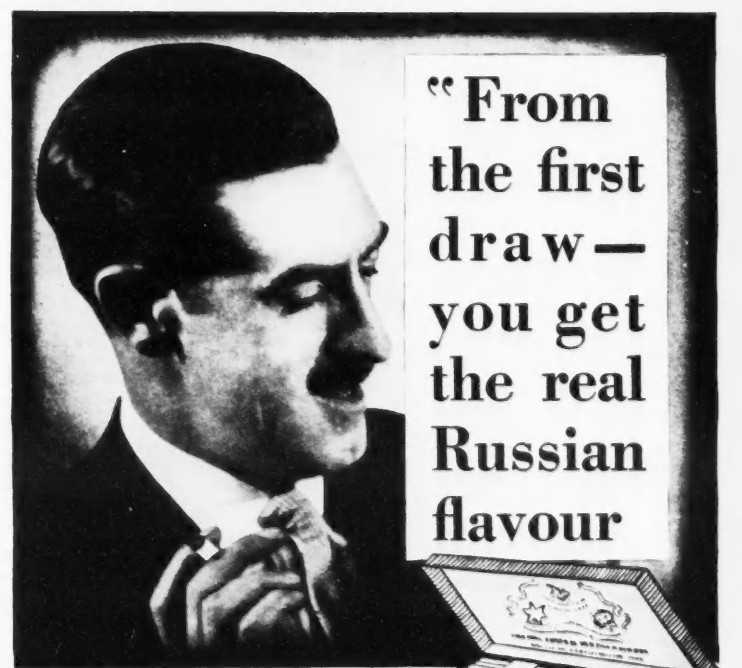
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# MUSIC and DRAMA

## A New Production of "Macbeth"—Memorial Service for the Late Dr. Vogt—"Antony and Cleopatra"—Other Events

"Macbeth"  
Nobly  
Presented

"Macbeth does murder sleep," runs one of the most memorable lines in Shakespeare; and for many decades actors have been murdering "Macbeth". The better known plays of Shakespeare have all suffered a good deal at the hands of strolling players, but "Macbeth" perhaps most of all. The recollections of most old playgoers, are of the unsurpassed beauty and eloquence of its text emerging through shabby and ridiculous surroundings. Consequently when one finds "Macbeth" beautifully, imaginatively and reverently presented as it is in the noble production at the Princess Theatre this week it is something of an event in one's life. "Designation"—Gordon Craig; Staged by Douglas Ross; Direction—George C. Tyler—is the appointment of responsibility, and this trinity have assuredly done a great artistic service in giving new and entrancing life to as eloquent and poignant a drama as was ever penned. Watching the splendid banquet scene on Monday night, my mind went back many years to the first performance of "Macbeth" I ever saw, with a famous tragedienne, Madame Januschek, as Queen of Scotland sitting in front of a plaster of Paris basket of clipped fruit, trying to still the fears of the noisy ham actor who was playing the King. This was all too frequently the "legitimate" of the "palmy days" in the smaller cities of America. And even in productions where a little more sense of decorum prevailed, "Macbeth" has chiefly been regarded as a vehicle to permit some star actress to do her stunt in the sleep walking scene; or some star actor the chance to show the power of his elocution as the sanguinary Thane. No tragedy has suffered quite so much from the old relation between star and support "Keep ten feet away from me and do your damnest worst!"

There have been in recent decades one or two really thoughtful and well-balanced productions of "Macbeth" but it has not been my good fortune to witness them. Consequently it was something of a revelation to see the great tragedy presented not merely as a vehicle to show the intensity of the two chief characters, but as a moving pageant of mediaeval Scotland in a state of civil war, and above and beyond that as a revelation of the darker and conflicting aspects of the human spirit. Though not flawless as an acting performance, the new "Macbeth" is profoundly suggestive and evocative. The mystery of Fate, and the problem of Evil constantly recur to the mind just as they must have enveloped the thoughts of Shakespeare when he penned the tragedy.

George Brandes will have it that Shakespeare was moved to write "Macbeth" immediately following "Hamlet" by the accession to the English Throne of James The First, already King of Scotland, an event which he assumes turned the mind of the poet to the plan of writing a Scottish tragedy. The events which had surrounded the childhood days of James, son of Mary Queen of Scots, were certainly as bloody as any of the incidents in "Macbeth". Shakespeare was not dealing with a legendary era of slaughter but with conditions that had been common in both North and South Britain for centuries before his birth. To wade through blood to a throne had been up to the time of his father as common a practice as electoral corruption in our day. Yet Shakespeare managed to envelop such sordid events with a quality of poetic mystery that lifts them into the realm of the legendary and symbolical.

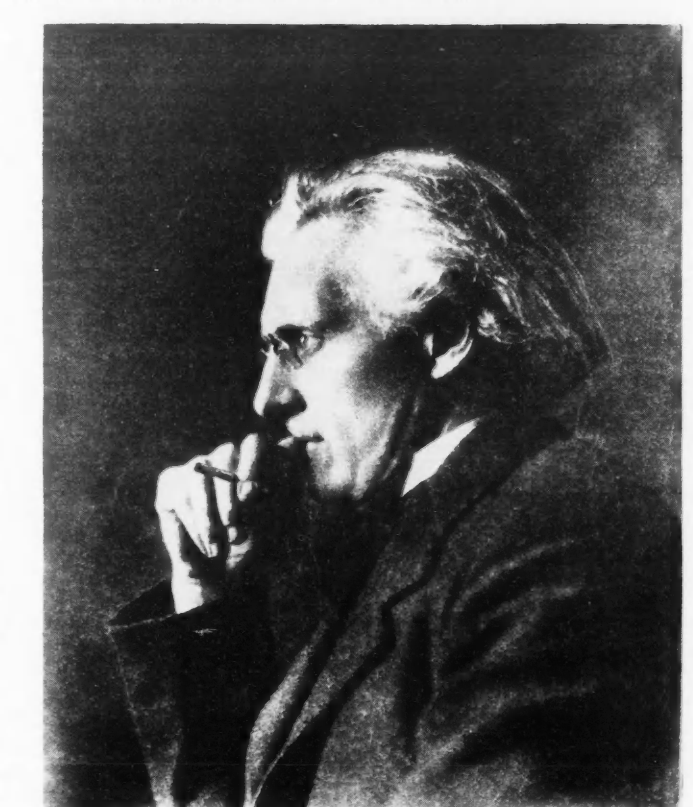
It is the symbolical and fateful aspects of "Macbeth" that Gordon Craig has emphasized in his decorative designs. He has made an extraordinary use of elevations and varying levels to give picturesque significance to various episodes; for instance when, in the second scene of the play, King Duncan's Palace at Forres, he places the monarch at an elevated, exaggerated from the standpoint of realism, but which drives home at once the conception of the elevated being whom Macbeth and his lady were already thinking of trusting down. The same imaginative inspiration is to be found in most scenes of the play. At the very outset Macbeth and Banquo are seen on a causeway far above the witches, and the key note of mystery is struck in a way which would be impossible were all on one level. The general use of lights and shadows, of angles and vertical lines all help to augment a sense of austerity and fate.

The main service that the stage director, Mr. Ross has rendered has been to present ensemble scenes in a way that suggests the supreme importance of the issues involved, — the fate of dynasties, the future of Scotland. Thus the panic that ensues among the guests and retainers at Macbeth's Castle after the murder is discovered has an electric effect on the mind of the spectator; the banquet scene is superbly presented and the apparition of Banquo is managed in an amazingly convincing way. In the concluding episode the fighting outside the castle gives a sense of real conflict and the effect is heightened by a perfectly proper and logical use of the strident strains of the bagpipes.

The number of actors available to play the roles of Macbeth and his lethal spouse has always been extremely limited, but Mr. Tyler found one of the very few competent to enact the Thane of Cawdor, as he was in his youthful boisterous prime in Lyn Harding, remem-

bered here for his superb impersonation of King Henry the Eighth in support of the Wolsley of Sir Herbert Tree. Mr. Harding has a superb physique, beautiful elocution, and the requisite dynamic energy. It is perhaps a compliment to Scotland that Shakespeare has made Macbeth the most tastefully eloquent of all his tragic heroes, a man who despite his bloody deeds, has a gift of chaste and delicate imagery. And these immortal lines are uttered by Mr. Harding with taste and significance at all times. Naturally one waited for "To-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow" as the test, and was moved by the quality of emotion and despair the actor expressed. Though Florence Reed has not the flowing spontaneous eloquence of the higher order of Shakespearean her Lady Macbeth is a memorable creation from the standpoint of effective acting. She is personally beautiful and her pantomime is notably fine. The picture that she and Mr. Harding made as the guilty pair lurk in the shadows after the murder of Duncan will not soon be forgotten. In her opening scene when Lady Macbeth is reading the letter telling of the prophecy of the witches and forming her deadly purposes her accents were clipped, hard and artificial; but later her mode of speech became more natural and convincing. Her movements and facial ex-

pression were at all times splendid and so subtle that the deep auditions for her lord which is the woman's paramount motivation. Her motherly solicitude after Macbeth sees the apparition of Banquo was admirable and her sleep walking scene was splendid in every sense. Incidentally it may be said that the effectiveness of the latter episode was much enhanced by the fine acting of Olive Oliver as the waiting woman and Leonard Mudie as the physician. The robust presence and rich voice of William Farnum gave deep appeal to the role of Macduff. Fred Eric provided a capital impersonation of Banquo and William P. Carleton was a picturesque Ross. George Macready gave a most distinguished characterization of Malcolm; and Douglas Ross, who staged the production gave tasteful interpretations of both King Duncan and the bereaved Siward. Among other able actors who play several minor roles are Leonard Mudie already mentioned, Burford Hamden and Harold Hartnell.



GORDON CRAIG

No conductor could aspire to a more splendid posthumous tribute than that accorded the memory of the late Augustus Stephen Vogt at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on the night of April 17th. The special occasion was the unveiling of a magnificent memorial window, subscribed for by friends and ex-members of the Mendelssohn Choir of which he was founder, and the conductor from 1894 to 1917. St. Paul's is one of the largest religious auditoriums on this continent, and one hazards an estimate of 2,500 listeners in addition to the chorists and orchestral performers. In addition an almost equally large assemblage was present at the public rehearsal on the previous night, while countless others who desired to be present gave up as hopeless the prospect of obtaining admission. Thus it may be truly said that never in the history of this country has there been such a spontaneous recognition of the services of a musician.

The ceremony, which followed a very beautiful rendering of Bach's Mass in B minor, was well managed. It consisted of brief and appropriate utterances by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. W. D. Ross, and Rev. Canon Cody, Rector of St. Paul's, who was one of Dr. Vogt's close personal friends. Just as His Honor commenced

the rendering of Bach's Mass in B minor, Augustus Dr. Herbert A. Fricker who preceded the unveiling was one of the most glorious episodes in the long history of the Mendelssohn Choir. The vast chancel of St. Paul's provided ample accommodation for the chorists and they had associated with them an orchestra of considerable dimensions embracing a large number of noted local instrumentalists and a quartet of eminent vocalists. St. Paul's provides a much more difficult test for singers than any concert hall. The vast height of its interior; its broad transepts; and many pillars create manifold tonal difficulties. The superb and brilliant volume of tone that the Choir was able to produce had a quality of grandeur in some of the famous choruses that in these ecclesiastical surroundings seemed more spiritualized and exalted than when the same choruses are sung in Massey Hall. It was the soloists who chiefly suffered from the echoes and vibrations that necessarily abound in a church of such dimensions.

No more exalted musical creation has ever been given to the world than Bach's Mass in B minor. It has a rather singular history. Bach gradually built up its immense dimensions during the seven years between 1731 and 1738 and even then re-modelled and adapted to his purposes earlier compositions of his own. But it is believed that he never himself presented it in its entirety during his remaining years at Leipzig, and it was not printed until many years after his death. It was first performed as a whole at Berlin in 1835, eighty-five years after the death of the composer, and the first rendering in London took place in 1876 at St. James Hall. While Bach followed the main lines of the Roman Catholic liturgy, he elaborated and subdivided many sections of the Mass, so that it is too expensive for ordinary ritualistic use. It was equally unsuited to the Lutheran Church of which Bach was a devout adherent, so that it is obvious that he created the B minor Mass for the sheer joy of the task and to express his soaring religious emotions.

The work contains 21 episodes, several of which, like the mighty "Sanctus", are well known in isolated choral performance. But no excerpt can approximate to the overwhelming effect of the whole work. Its choruses greatly exceed in interest its solo numbers, beautiful as most of these are. Bach is unsurpassing in his demands not only

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BRANSBY WILLIAMS  
Noted English character actor who returns to the Princess Theatre next week in "Treasure Island." Mr. Williams plays John Silver.

on the voices of his choristers but on their breathing and technical skill. In developing the work he employed all the ingenuities and tracteries of polyphony, to an extent never previously equalled. Counterpoint and fugue in their most elaborate development enter into the form of nearly all the choruses. Apparently he only introduced soloists to enable the choristers to get their breath back after tonal efforts of a Titanic order. The ecstasy of the opening "Kyrie" which is of long duration alone makes a stupendous demand on the interpreters. The "Gloria in Excelsis" which comes a little later is the very effluence of spiritual joy. Never have choir and conductor seemed more inspired than in such numbers. But in quieter episodes like the "Qui tollis peccata mundi" the dignity and beauty of their singing was also memorably effective. Bach's treatment of the "Credo" is very detailed, embracing eight movements. The subtle tragedy utterance of the "crucifixus" bursting immediately into the well nigh indescribable exultancy of the "Et Resurrexit", followed a few minutes later by the heaven storming strains of the "Sanctus" added fresh glory to Dr. Fricker and his singers. Up to the very last episode the "Dono Nobis", the choristers maintained an unfatigued freshness and vitality of utterance. It should be added that in many climaxes two long Roman trumpets, in the main admirably played added to the grandeur of effect.

The solo movements though they seem to have been a secondary consideration with Bach are beautiful and difficult, and for these four artists all eminent in the oratorio field had been brought from New York. Distinguished and excellent as was the diction and tone quality of the soprano, Miss Jeanette Vreeland, and the tenor, Mr. Tudor Davies, the high pitch of their voices placed them at a disadvantage in such an auditorium so full of echoes as St. Paul's. The other two singers, Miss Mabel Beddoe, contralto, and Mr. Charles Trowbridge Tittmann, basso, have for several seasons been identified with the great Bach festival at Bethlehem, Penn. Miss Beddoe as many readers are aware is a Canadian, who has won for herself a distinguished position in the United States, and since her early enough has never before appeared as soloist with the Mendelssohn Choir. She sings with fine authority and tonal power and distinguished herself especially by beauty of expression in the "Agnus Dei". A decidedly fine impression was made by Mr. Tittmann, a true basso with a voice of depth and volume suitable to the auditorium, and a very noble declamatory style. He was formerly a lawyer and is one of the many singers whose career has been furthered by that discerning conductor, Dr. Walter Damrosch. He was especially appealing in the air "Et in Spiritum Sanctum". All the soloists apparently had the advantage of being musicians as well as singers, without which adequate results in the music of Bach are impossible. Taken as a whole the event was a demonstration that the Mendelssohn Choir is still the splendid and vital force that it was in the days of its founder.

*Hector Charlesworth*  
Shakespeare at Hart House

In his production of "Romeo and Juliet" at Hart House Theatre last season Mr. Carroll Atkins experimented with the single simple stage set on which all the scenes of the play were depicted in unbroken sequence, the change of locale being indicated by variations of lighting. Unfortunately the use of shiny black oil-cloth as his stage background irritated the eye and spoiled to a large extent the effect he was trying to produce.

This year in "Antony and Cleopatra" he has followed the same methods but with happier results. Mr. Lowrie Warrenner who designed the set has replaced the unsightly hangings with square pillars. These with the rising stage levels connected by short stairs have been arranged in a design that is very attractive, and the whole stage arrangement with its four levels and countless entrances and exits permits the action of the play to continue without a break. Only two curtain falls are used, after Acts I and II and after Acts III and IV.

The reduction to a minimum of emphasis on the scenic objectivity of the drama has the effect of focussing all

attention on the people of the play. To paraphrase the author, the player becomes the thing. Upon him alone falls the complete burden of recreating the life of the drama. He must not only live his part, but also suggest the pictorial, atmospheric and emotional conditions of his environment and surroundings. The weakness of the Hart House production lies in the fact that the players as a whole are not equal to the demands put upon them. It is not surprising; for the occasion is one that requires the most experienced and able of Shakespearean experts. However, in matters of enunciation and diction, noise and gesture there is no reason why the Hart House players should not be competent and there was quite a noticeable deficiency in these qualities on the opening night of "Antony and Cleopatra".

The best of the players were Ronald Caswell who gave a virile and spirited conception of Antony although it was often difficult to understand what he was saying; Lorna McLean who gave an uneven performance as Cleopatra but who rose to excellent emotional heights in the scene where she receives the news that Antony has married Octavia; W. A. Atkinson who gave a dignified, if uninspired performance as Octavius Caesar and Brendan Mulholland as Enobarbus.

"Antony and Cleopatra" is in any event a difficult play for actors. It has over forty scenes, all comparatively brief and these are generally merely descriptive records of action that has taken place off-stage. The one real dramatic high-light of the play is Cleopatra's reception of the news of Antony and Octavia already referred to. In order to offset the lack of pictorial quality in the stage setting, great attention has been paid to the grouping of the players and this was done at all times with telling artistic effect. To such an extent, in fact, that one ceased to be conscious of the stark simplicity of the set.

The whole production shows the exercise of imagination and thought and Mr. Atkins is to be commended on a production that despite its deficiencies is creditable and interesting.

*Reginald Stewart's Recital*

Last week Mr. Reginald Stewart, Toronto pianist, gave a recital at Massey Hall under the auspices of the Toronto Municipal Chapter, I. O. E. His programme included the Bach-Liszt Concerto "Fantasia and Fugue in G Minor", the Chopin Sonata in B Minor, as well as a group of shorter Chopin pieces and a miscellaneous group that included Liszt, Scriabin and some modern novelties. Mr. Stewart's ability as a technician is well-known and his handling of the Bach and the Chopin from that point of view was highly satisfactory. A certain reserve of temperament and emotional detachment, however, prevented the pianist from fully exposing the variety of feeling and mood in the Chopin, although it aided in the effectiveness of the bizarre modern pieces.

*Hal Frank*

*Ruddigore Again Revived*

Gloriously sung, magnificently staged, and presented as only the D'Oyly Carte artists can, Ruddigore opened the final week of the stay of this famous English company in Toronto, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday evening. Ruddigore is one of the less "popular" of the Gilbert and Sullivan creations; few if any of its lyrics or choruses are generally sung, or even known, other than to music-lovers. But while Sir Arthur Sullivan for this opera produced possibly a less catchy or rollicking score, some of the Ruddigore music ranks among his finest compositions. A performance of Ruddigore, as given by the D'Oyly Carte company is one in which the gems sparkle individually rather than as a glittering whole.

A satire on melodrama and the vast seriousness of the English adherence to tradition, Ruddigore has permitted Gilbert's pen to scratch deeply into the hide of conservatism. The British navy, with its "pity for the poor Mounser" and even the flag itself which protects against all "unlicensed hands", have not been spared, but the general good-humour and delicious burlesque triumph over everything. The bandying about of the curse on the house of

Murgatroyd, whose bad Baronets are doomed to commit a crime a day, and the final "happy ending" is one of Gilbert's most delightful achievements. The theme lends itself to spectacular handling and Ruddigore produces, as presented by the D'Oyly Carte company, one of the most strikingly staged and magnificently costumed spectacles in the Gilbert and Sullivan repertory.

While the balance and vocal perfection of this magnificent company is preserved throughout, it is the individual accomplishments which make Ruddigore something to be remembered. Possibly the finest moment of the evening is achieved by Bertha Lewis, singing the plaintive, final lyric, with Darrell Fancourt; after all there is only one Bertha Lewis and the charm of her rich contralto is one of the unforgettable delights which the D'Oyly Carte company has brought to Canada.

Charles Goulding sings magnificently throughout the evening as Richard Dauntless, the man-o-war's man; Darrell Fancourt sets the blood a-tingling as he leads the chorus of ancestors, and Sydney Granville both with Goulding and with Beatrice Elburn contributes the major portion of the humor. The inimitable Henry Lytton, of course, stars as only Lytton can; his personality is one of the many things which set the D'Oyly Carte company above peer.

Ruddigore provides one of the most difficult roles of her repertory for Beatrice Elburn and her handling of the "Mad Margaret" recitative is a musical achievement of note. Second only to Miss Elburn's singing is her beauty and charm of stage manner which have won her universal affection. The lyric soprano of Marjorie Eyre has a sweet clearness which makes her singing of Rose Maybud as effective as it is perfectly performed.

While the choruses are not so robust or gay, nor the humor so predominant, Ruddigore is undoubtedly among the finest achievements of this English company, and its inclusion is a graceful tribute to Canadian appreciation of Sullivan's finer music. Neither Toronto, nor Canada can see too much of such artistic merit as this magnificent company has brought, and its return visits will be as warmly received in the future as they have been in the past.

—H. W. McML

It must be said for Chicago gangsters that they are doing more to eliminate Chicago gangsters than any one else.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

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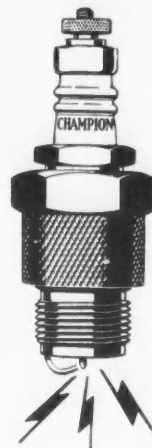
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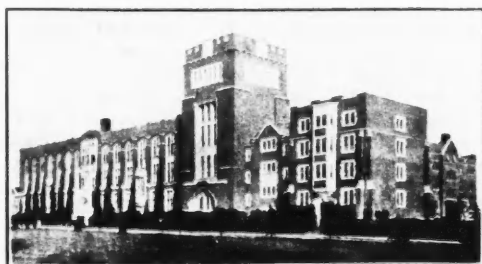
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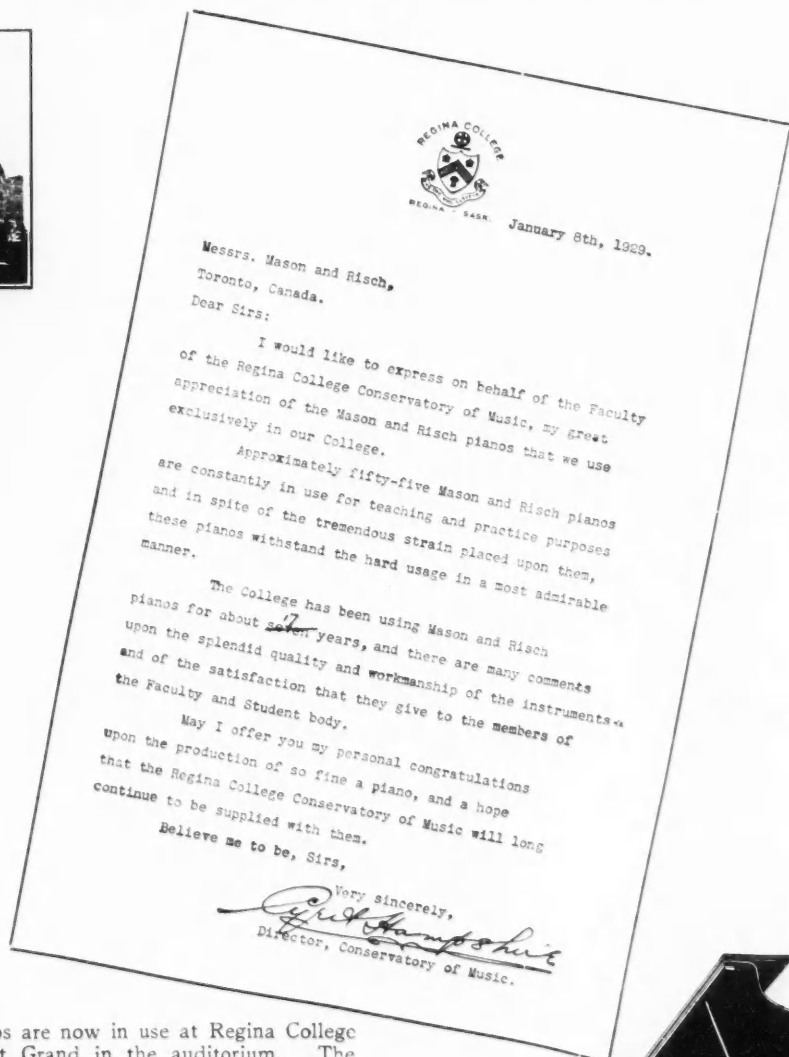
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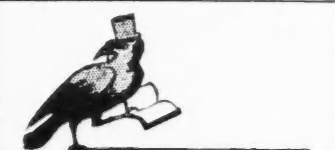
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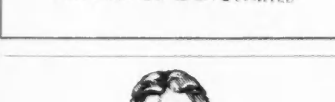


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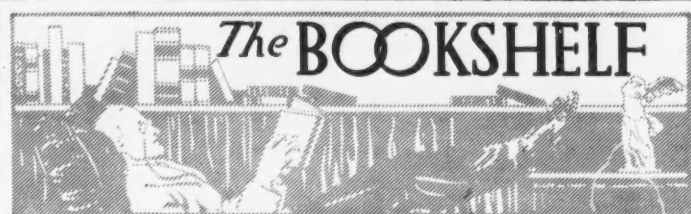
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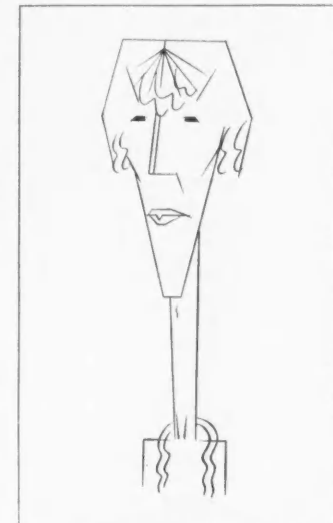
### Miss Trader Horn

SOMETHING like a large-sized flurry in literary and publishing circles over Joan Lowell's "Cradle of the Deep". This, a tale of a young girl's up-bringing among men who go down to the sea in ships was billed as an autobiography, but some mean literary reviewers have taken pains to make careful investigations and they charge Miss Lowell with attempting to assume too much. They admit that "Cradle of the Deep" as a work of fiction is spirited and engrossing stuff, but that it sails under false colors as autobiography. In short, that the experiences Miss Lowell has related as her own were often somebody else's. The publishers have issued a guarded apology, and the "Book-of-the-Month" Club which sponsored the book has, we understand, notified its subscribers that it will accept the return of their copies. However, Miss Lowell should worry. It can all be charged up to advertising.

### Feline Fiction

HAVE read with much pleasure and profit an article in the March "Bookman" piquantly titled, "Our Feline World" in which Robert Herrick (no that one's been dead a long time) talks arrestingly of the feminization of modern fiction. Women novelists, he says, are no longer trying to write like men. Having discovered that the greater proportion of novel readers are women, they have taken courage. Now they write like women, for women, about women. And as their number is on the increase, they are beginning to dominate modern fiction. Mr. Herrick is inclined to regret the change. He is beginning to miss the male talk that was characteristic of the male novel, the long boozy conversations "about politics, bawdry, religion, the reorganization of our bad, old world (in the Disraeli and later the Wells manner)." Women, he points out, are not interested in the world of objectivity. It is the subjective, inner drama of the emotion that fascinates them. And not the careless, obvious emotion of the male, but the complex, contrapuntal emotions of their own sex. "According to... the young women novelists, woman's chief preoccupation is not now with the home, nor with the male, except incidentally as a means to some end: they are first and always preoccupied with themselves, not simply as egotists (though they can compete with men in that) but rather with the reactions, many and subtle which are set up when they come together. It is much simpler when men meet, even as strangers or casual acquaintances or when of different social strata. Men, as a rule, seem to have nothing to hide from each other; they bore one another with confidences and frankness, assuming a basis of common humanity possessed by all men. But women, however voluble they may be when they meet, however confiding outwardly, invariably retain a reserve, do not give up all they think or feel. How many women of any age will admit that another woman has their ultimate confidence? If women could be priests how popular would they be in the confessional? Even between

mothers and daughters there is usually a barrier, a subtle potentiality of hostility. Such a state of armed neutrality, wary and watchful, in the social relations of women with each other offers to the observant eye of the woman novelist her best material. She has promptly grasped her opportunity. How she has grasped it and is squeezing it only those who have been reading contemporary fiction in bulk, as I have been doing, can realize."



MAZO DE LA ROCHE  
A recent caricature of the author of "Jaina" by Eva Herrmann (in "The Bookman").

### Boston vs. New York

THEODORE DREISER'S "An American Tragedy" has been declared obscene matter in a Boston court while "The Well of Loneliness" has been declared immaculate in a New York court. Such a yawning gulf as this between the tastes of Boston and New York makes it very hard around Christmas time. The New Yorker who wishes to send a friend in Boston a suitable book is well advised to choose bon-bons.

### Strange Fugitives

MORLEY CALLAGHAN, author of "Strange Fugitive" and "A Native Argosy" was lately married in Toronto to Miss Florence Dee. They will spend the summer looking over Paris in particular and Europe in general. While in New York Callaghan met Sinclair Lewis who is an admirer of his work, as is evidenced in a recent article by Lewis on "The American Scene in Fiction" (New York "Herald Tribune Books") in which he says: "No one to-day — if one may venture to claim Toronto as part of the American scene — is more brilliantly finding the remarkable in the ordinary than Morley Callaghan. Here is magnificently the seeing eye. His publishers tell me that Callaghan has been in New York only one or twice on the briefest of business trips — certainly he has not been instructed in vision by attendance on literary teas. His persons and his places are of the most commonplace; his technique is so simple that it is apparently not a technique at all; and out of a street corner in a drab town, out of two lovers talking

on a mean wooden bridge, out of a carpenter lying on a roof and eating an apple and thinking about a girl of whom he should not think, he makes pictures that one will remember for years after the most exotic and obviously dramatic chromo has faded." —H.F.S.

### Playboy of the Western Front

"THREE PERSONS", by Sir Andrew Macphail. Carrier, Montreal. 339 pages and index, \$3.50.

BY B. K. SANDWELL.

IT HAS been charged against the first, and by far the most important, of the three pieces in this volume that it is in bad taste; the term "ghoulish" has been employed by at least one critic. The argument is that Sir Henry Wilson is dead and can no longer be a menace to the Empire, and that Sir Andrew Macphail has malevolently pursued him into the grave. The charge is not justified. Sir Henry is indeed dead; but the weakness in our political thinking, which enabled him to become a menace, is still alive. What may happen to the reputation of Sir Henry is a very minor matter; if nothing but that reputation were concerned it would indeed be deplorable that an intellect so powerful as Sir Andrew's should devote so much of its energy to what would be merely a task of denigration. But democracy is still with us, and so, in spite of Mr. Kellogg, is war, and it is vitally important that the methods and machinations by which a Henry Wilson can play upon the susceptibilities of the leaders of democracy in time of war should be accurately apprehended. The revelation of those methods which Wilson left behind in his Diaries is so staggeringly complete that the historian has had little to do except to rearrange the entries in a more significant order, clarify their meaning by a few references to the historical background, and point the whole with a dozen of those phrases of which he is so incomparable a master, such as that in which, in a brilliantly worked-up climax, he pillories the Irish strategist as "the Playboy of the Western Front".

The Diaries, as expounded by Sir Andrew, show us how Wilson acquired enormous power without a shred of real responsibility. One says power, but it is true that it was limited to the power of the man with the monkey-wrench in the machinery room. Wilson was not merely admitted to the machinery room; he was actually supplied with unlimited monkey-wrenches, which he threw with great judgment wherever they would wreck the operations of anybody for whom he cherished a personal hatred — and he had numerous hatreds. The power to direct the machinery he did not want, and refused when it was offered to him; it involved responsibility for results. He was always at the elbow of those in power, and usually joggling it, but if he joggled anybody out of power it was merely to put somebody else in. He was energetically trying to joggle Haig out of command when Haig suddenly began to win the war, and he gave up the attempt! That commanders at the front, and statesmen at the centre of government, should be bedevilled by machinations such as these in their most desperate moments is part of the tragedy of war, and the sufficient justification for Sir Andrew's book is that it may make it more difficult for the Wilson type to acquire ascendancy in the future.

The second part of the book is devoted to a very different sub-species of the same genus — the power-behind-the-throne type. The British politico-military system, if it did not necessitate, at least invited a Henry Wilson; but the American constitution absolutely necessitated a Colonel House. Sir Andrew's explanation of the failure of Woodrow Wilson in Europe, that it was due to Colonel House's belief that Europe was merely an enlarged edition of the Texas of his boyhood days, is original and certainly contains a large measure of the truth. The third essay, that on Lawrence of Arabia, is an attempt to remove some of the misunderstandings resulting from the mystery deliberately built up about himself by that author and from the controversies between the various copy-hunting publicists who have written about him. Sir Andrew finds him neither a great Orientalist, a great military leader, a great liberal nor anything else that the moving-picture journalists have made of him, but simply a great writer. Why is it that all explorers write so well? "The truth is, they explore because they can write, and are in search of new scenes and strange experiences to write about."

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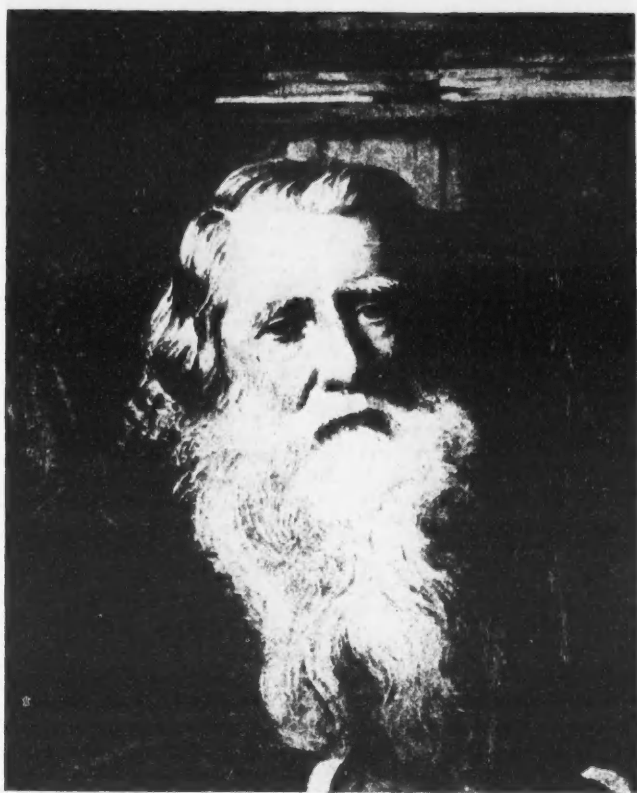
## The Animals Went in Two-by-Two

"WHEN I GROW RICH," by Ethel Sidgwick; The Mussion Book Co., Toronto; \$2.00.

BY S. H. HOOKE

"UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown," ran the old adage. Nowadays the uncomfortable headgear of royalty is worn by proxy, in a manner of speaking, altho' Mr. Baldwin's head is more commonly associated with a pipe than a crown, the pipe probably being a very present help when the affairs of State prove heavy on his head. I do not yearn to be a prime minister. I would rather be second in Aricia than reign in Rome. But I do envy one royal prerogative of Mr. Baldwin's, his power to confer a literary patent of nobility. Two years ago only the initiated knew and loved Mary Webb. Then Mr. Baldwin spoke and it was done. She became famous over night. Never was a patent of nobility more justly conferred. Mr. Baldwin will be remembered as the sponsor of *Precious Bane* when the General Strike and the Flapper Vote occupy two lines in a history. If, as in Horace's first Satire, an ironic Jove could be persuaded to turn me into a prime minister for an hour, I would employ the brief moment of power by doing for Ethel Sidgwick what Mr. Baldwin has done for Mary Webb. I have no wish to pile a crown of indiscriminate superlatives upon Miss Sidgwick's retiring head. Nothing could be less appropriate. Like Jane Austen, whom in many ways she resembles, she does not deal in superlatives and amplitudes. She observes and records with quiet relish the human comedy, and when she touches the poignant moments of human tragedy, which she does more often than our Jane, it is with a reticence that is more moving than many a modern passion torn to tatters.

Miss Sidgwick's latest book comes after four years' silence. Its English title is *The Bells of Shoreditch*, and I can imagine that the change of title for the American market has a faint touch of her characteristic irony. For her books are not of the kind that enrich any one but their readers. They are too careful, leisurely, cunningly constructed, full of subtle and elusive craftsmanship. All her important books have plots that are as intricate



JOHN RUSKIN

From a painting by A. Severn, "An Exquisite Tragedy: The Intimate Life of John Ruskin," by Amabel Williams-Ellis, was recently reviewed in these columns.

and involved as the latest Van Dine super-detective story. But they are plots that turn on strange mental twists, tragic distortions, that make curious and baffling patterns in the web of human conduct. The psychological novel has fallen into disfavor, but in Miss Sidgwick's hands the dissection and unravelling of the twists of abnormal psychology, and her rare sense of what I am old fashioned enough to describe as moral values, combine to create an art that is beautiful, curious and delicate. Her two early important novels, which brought me utterly under her spell, were *Promise and Succession*, the two constituting together such a study of the development of a musical genius, the suffering, the purgatorial fires through which such a spirit may have to pass in order to reach maturity, that they can only fitly be compared with *Jean Christophe*. They stand immeasurably above *Prima Donna*, excellent as that is. A succession of really fine novels followed, *Duke Jones*, *The Accolade*, *A Lady of Leisure*, and other slighter books.

*Laura* appeared in 1924, and now

the latest book under review carries on the story of the Sherriff family begun in *Laura*.

After all, it is surely not a capital literary crime to write about decent people. One may be dazzled by the brilliance of such a book as *Point Counter Point*, but after spending a night in the company of Burlap, Spandrell, John Bidlake and Lucy Tantom, it is hard to refrain from wishing that the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah might swiftly end the whole glittering putrescent swamp of foulness.

Ethel Sidgwick is writing about a section of London society which is contemporary with Aldous Huxley's hideous parasites, but the worlds are as far apart as Malebolge from the upper circles of the Purgatory. Her people are real, there is stress and pain, there are warped minds tangling the skein of their own troubled lives, but withal there are honesty and loyalty, and all those brave, pleasant, companionable things that make the salt of life.

It is a curious, probably quite un intentional coincidence, that the figure

of Burlap, whose slimy trail runs through the pages of *Point Counter Point*, is unmistakably based on a well-known London journalist and literary critic, while Carnally Sherriff, whose delightful family live in the pages of *Laura* and *The Bells of Shoreditch*, is drawn from one of the most courageous fighters of modern journalism, the late editor of the *London Nation*.

The setting of the book is Bloomsbury, London's quartier Latin. Its core is a certain community rooming-house, inhabited by four couples, like the inhabitants of Noah's Ark, consisting of male and female in equal proportion. In such communities the female is want to take the lead, and Auburn Sherriff is the lawgiver and arbiter of this small Utopia. The conscience of the community is troubled by the simultaneous exclusion of a candidate whose poverty and character indicate him as eminently suitable for admission, and the admission in his stead of young Stacey Bencombe, who is scandalously rich, in love with Auburn, and hence a child of wrath, utterly unfit to be an inmate of this refuge from the engulfing flood of capitalism and top-doggery. The story winds its leisurely way, through the twined threads of the fortunes of the inmates of the Ark, through a complicated plot of stolen jewels and unmerited suspicion, with ripples of delightful dialogue, to an unexpected denouement.

I hope that readers of this delightful book will go back to *Promise and Succession*, and find a new pleasure in the discovery of one of the most individual and distinguished of modern women novelists.

## Religious Aspects

"THE LIFE OF ALL LIVING," by Fulton Sheen, Ph.D., S.T.; The Century Co., New York; \$1.75.

"THE RELIGION OF LOVE," by H. I. H. Alexander, Grand Duke of Russia; The Century Co., New York; \$2.00.

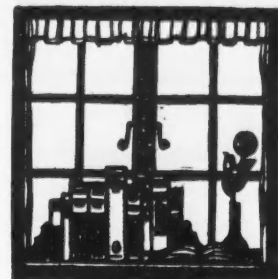
BY P. E. THORNELOE

THROUGH training and study of Divine Truths, Dr. Sheen is well qualified to write a treatise on the Philosophy of Life. He is a member of the Faculty of the Catholic University of America, teaching the Philosophy of Religion, has taken most graduate courses in the Universities of Washington, Paris, Louvain, and Rome and was in 1926 awarded the

Cardinal Mercier Prize of Philosophy of the University of Louvain. He is the author of "God and Intelligence" (1925) and "Religion Without God" (1928). His present book is a scholarly and forceful description and analogy of the verities in terms of Life. In his preface he writes, in part: "This book is not a proof of the great truths of Christianity—the great arcana of Divine Mysteries cannot be known by reason but only by Revelation. Reason can, however, once in possession of these truths, offer persuasions to show that they are not only not contrary to reason, or destructive of nature, but eminently suited to a scientific temper of mind and the perfection of all that is best in human nature." He divides his book into six chapters, each one treating of a particular phase of the subject of which he writes, and he sets that phase before the reader as clearly as a theorem in geometry and demonstrates his proposition in a manner that is strongly convincing. At the same time his subject is treated with profound reverence and simplicity. His method of explaining the Three Persons of the Blessed Trinity is the most understandable that one remembers reading, but Dr. Sheen says, "The Blessed Trinity" is an impenetrable mystery, not contrary to reason, but above it." In writing of the Holy Eucharist he declares that faith in the Sacrament is a remedy for materialism and mental degeneration. Faith is necessary as well as reason, but faith is like the sun in the natural order, for it is the one thing we cannot "see," it is too bright, and yet it is in the light of the sun that everything is made clear.

Treating of the oft discussed subject of Hell, in which the modern world no longer believes, the author says: "That there is a Hell seems clear to me from a very evident application of one of the laws of physics; viz., for every action there is always a contrary or equal reaction," and he continues his reasonable arguments for a

(Continued on Page 10)



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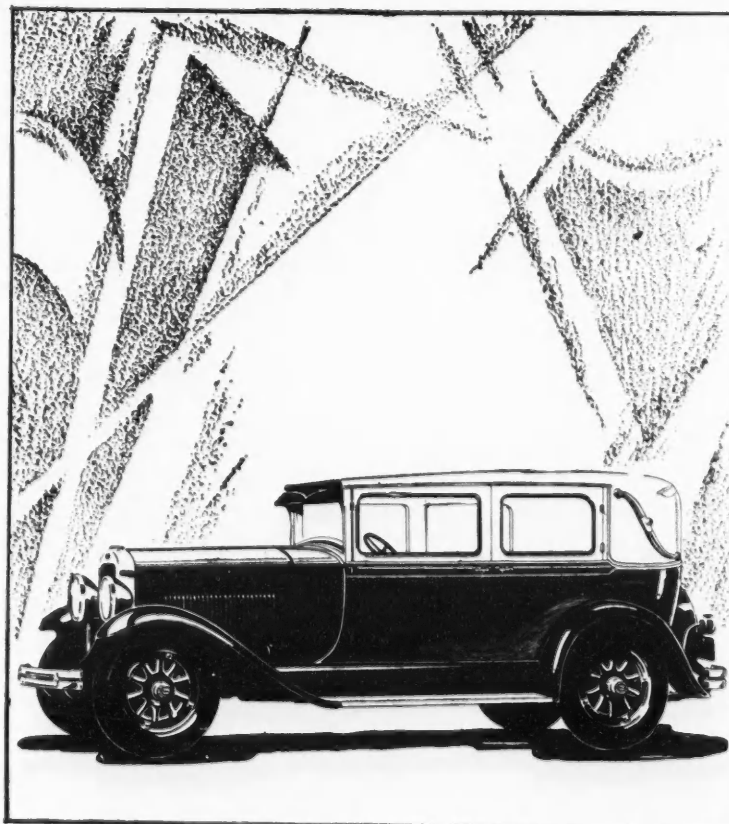
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## The BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 9)

belief in Hell in a most conclusive manner. He explains that the punishment which follows a refusal to accept God's pardon is not arbitrary, but is as inevitable as blindness is when eyes are destroyed.

While Dr. Sheen's book is definitely Roman Catholic in its teaching, it will be found a valuable treatise for those of any denomination who are anxious for a surer knowledge and understanding of the Holy Mysteries.

WHEN in 1917 the first act of the great Russian transition took place and the Grand Duke Alexander was stripped of everything material, wealth, power and high position, he apparently felt like King Albert of Belgium, "I have not lost my soul!" In a friendly country he has built up a life of spiritual strength in himself

and hopes to help bring about peace between nations and spiritual democracy through a wider teaching of the doctrine of love.

The book is not the first to be written upon this subject and what it contains could easily have been put in fewer words. Perhaps its involved style and wearying repetition is due to its being translated from the Russian language, but the author is at least sincere in his desire to put before his readers his idea of a religion that has helped him to endure his sufferings. Trine, and Troward, and many others have written books along somewhat the same lines, but the idea these writers manage to convey is usually that material gain will follow loving one's neighbor as oneself. Duke Alexander's book is above any such egotism, the sole hope and desire of its teaching is that man may ulti-

mately become the incarnation of God's love for human beings and thus work for harmony in the universe. While this theory has never been very largely put into practice it is far from being new. All that the work contains was given in clearer and simpler form centuries ago in the Sermon on the Mount.

### A Scotch Sultana

"THEY WERE SO YOUNG", by Ahmed Abdullah; Irwin and Gordon, Toronto; price \$2.00.

BY JEAN GRAHAM.

CENTRAL ASIA, in its most stimulating form, is the scene of the adventures of three gallant youths—a Russian prince, an English lord and a Gascon soldier of fortune, who put their swords at the service of Evelyn Macdonnell, a Highland Scot by descent, and Sultana of Kivastan, a tiny country north of Afghanistan, regarded with envious eyes by England, Russia and Germany. Incidentally, the young lady has russet hair, violet eyes and a charming smile—which attractions may account for the readiness with which these young men rush towards sudden death in their anxiety to establish her as reigning sovereign in Kivastan.

Such glorious adventures they are which fall to the lot of the three reckless young knights, who climb mountains, dodge earthquakes and perform all manner of marvellous feats in pursuit of making the beautiful Sultana's position secure. Paris sees their first adventure in forming this triumvirate in defence of a fair lady. Curious that these soldier groups are usual composed of three members—such as Dumas gave us in his immortal musketeers or Kipling in his Mulvaney, Ortheris and Learoyd. These latest recruits in the cause of adventure are quite worth while, and the story of their fortunes is told with a vivacity which constantly reminds us that "they were so young." It is, indeed, the "first fine careless rapture" of the style that makes this a readable narrative and even makes the reader desire a sequel, regardless of the fact that most sequels are disappointing. The author is referred to as "Captain" Abdullah. If his fighting were as swift and brilliant as his writing, then he must have been a leader, indeed. May he tell us more about the lord, the prince, the Gascon—and the violet-eyed Sultana!

As we understand it, the ship-building race between the United States and Great Britain is the first slow-motion race in history.—*Kay Features.*

## Literary London

(In The New York "Times")

AN out-of-the-way hobby of the late Sir George Fordham has borne fruit in a posthumous volume of his on "Some Notable Surveyors and Map-Makers of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" (Cambridge Press). Its reproductions of early attempts at cartography will surely interest Dr. Hendrik Van Loon. We are taken back to a still more primitive geographic era by "The Ancient Explorers" (Methuen), in which Dr. M. Cary and E. H. Warmington discuss the aims and methods of the early pioneers of travel and set forth their actual record of discovery. A little-known phase of maritime adventure is dealt with by Professor Hadi Hasan in "Persian Navigation" (Methuen). Dr. Halford L. Hoskins' account of "British Routes to India" (Longmans) starts with a journey taken in 1768 by James Bruce, who strove in vain to interest his fellow-countrymen in the Egyptian highway to the Dependency. It was not until 1835 that the British Post office accepted letters for India by that route. How another chapter in regular communication with the East has been opened in our own time will shortly be told by Sir Philip Sassoon, Under Secretary of the Air Ministry, in "The Third Route" (Heinemann), which will relate the story of his 17,000-mile official tour of British air stations in Egypt, the Sudan, Transjordan, Iraq and India. We are reminded, however, by E. M. Joyce's "The South Pole Trail" (Duckworth) that the most rapid method of travel in the history of the world is contemporaneous with the slowest. The Joyce book is a diary of the sledge party which Shackleton sent to the Ross Sea in 1916 to place depots of food along the Barrier to await his own arrival. There is a tragic impressiveness in the crude brevity of the entries and the monotonous repetition of details of weather, distances and food shortage.

EXPLORATION and anthropology have been well served by the Spring publishing season. It has brought us "The Savage Solomons as They Were and Are" (Seeley), by S. G. C. Knibbs, for fifteen years Commissioner of Lands in those islands; "Among the Forest Dwarfs of Malaya" (Hutchinson), by Father Paul Schebesta, who lived for a year among the forest tribes as one of themselves; "Mountains, Gold and Cannibals" (Palmer), by Doris M. Booth, who accompanied her husband on his gold-seeking adventures in New Guinea.

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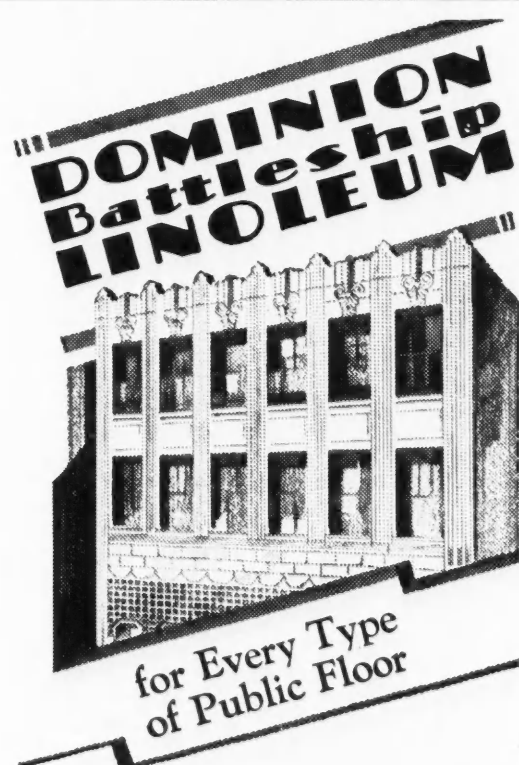
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and Owen Rutter's "The Pagans of North Borneo" (Hutchinson). David MacDonald, the author of "The Land of the Lama" (Seeley), has lived and worked for fifteen years in Tibet, and is a personal friend of the Dalai Lama, whose life he once saved. The season's outstanding publications in this field will certainly be Sir Aurel Stein's great work, "On Alexander's Track to the Indus" (Macmillan). The main object of his explorations, undertaken under the orders of the Indian Government, was to follow up the campaign of the great Macedonian General as far as that could be done outside Afghanistan.

After two years' labor, Brig. Gen. E. L. Spears (Mary Borden's husband) has completed his book on the retreat from Mons. As liaison officer at the time, he was the only British officer who witnessed that retreat from the French side, and his account of it will remove many misconceptions. . . . Blackwoods announce a life, by Ian Colvin, of General Dyer, who gained such notoriety a few years ago through the shooting of Amritsar. Mr. Colvin, it is promised, will reveal much that has hitherto been concealed from the British public, and will state a case "which will enable the reader to decide for himself whether General Dyer was a martyr or a monster." As the biography has been written at the request of Dyer's family and friends, it is obvious which of these alternative verdicts is expected.

**JOHN BUCHAN'S** "Montrose" has won the James Tait Black Prize for the best biography of 1928 and Siegfried Sassoon's "Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man" that for the best novel. . . . In the competition for the £50 prize offered by the Oxford University Press for the best design for a jacket for the World's Classics series the general standard was very high. The judges found it difficult to decide between the merits of at least half a dozen competitors. . . . Methuen will issue this Spring "The Inconsistent Villains," by N. A. Temple-Ellis, and "The Murder in the Laboratory," by T. L. Davidson, which won prizes of £250 and £250, respectively, in a recent competition for the best detective stories by new writers.

Humphrey Milford will be the English publisher of "The Dictionary of American Biography." . . . A newspaper correspondence on the cluttering of second-hand book stores with unwanted books has brought out the fact that Messrs. Foyle send to the paper mills for pulping about six tons of books every week. . . . For several years there has been issued an annual anthology of poetry by Oxford under-graduates. Cambridge has now entered the field with a similar volume, published by the Hogarth Press.

## Roads

(In The Saturday Review of Literature, New York)

THAT old and once loved phrase, "the by-paths of literature," is going out of fashion, even as the by-path and winding road are being oppressed or obliterated by the asphalt highway. No one (this is the theory) rambles in books any more. They read for knowledge, for excitement, for sophistication, for stimulus. This is the theory.

But it is not the fact. The mechanical whirl and hurry world of the modern city is illusory. All seem to hasten with it, all seem to accept its tempo, and speed down the ringing grooves of industrialism. So in appearance, but not in reality. For the tempo of life is not the life itself which it hurries on through noise and change. Only the happily (or is it haplessly) born whose energy is geared to their times move in reciprocal effort with the main currents. They—the speedy, the active ones—seem to be the stream itself, but are only its wavelets. There are eddies and backwaters, flotsam and jetsam, wreckage and driftage, in the industrial river. The idlers loafing on the courthouse green of a new power city of the South, are men who cannot keep up with the new speed of life. They idle. And behind faces conformable to the haste of modern experience are still philosophic minds, contemplative, meditative, skeptical of their own haste, brooding when they can.

Dynamism increases, the wheels turn faster, steps are speeded, nerves are stretched tauter, more daily is undertaken though not much more worth counting is done. There is no better solution to the problem than Joshua's, who begged the sun to stand still while he finished his job at leisure; and, unlike him, we can expect no miracle. The busy world will go faster until it goes slower, and we shall not tarry until the turn.

But there are abatements, sedatives, anesthetics, and even mandragoras, that give a chance for rest.

Let us urge, therefore, with all the confidence of an age that can devise cures almost as fast as it breeds diseases, a zoning system for literature. We need books for the travellers on the express roads that lead at seventy miles an hour from office to factory, and on to nowhere in particular; books for the broken-down and weary parked by the hot-dog stands; books for the by-paths, the fields, and the rutted hill roads through the pastures where the hasty never come. Books of speed; books of escape; books of leisure.

For the first class, lift all restrictions and let them zip. We must have more feverish narrative, more chipped and staccato dialogue, more characters caught as by a moving-picture camera in an express train photographing a crowd streaming by in the opposite direction. Give us more of that lightning realism which is so frank, so sharp that there is no time to consider its significance. What is so crudely visible must be true! Break up consecutiveness as a subway train roaring past stations all alike loses all sense of direction in speed. If we are to live on the gas of an explosion, let us get a full realization of such a life into our literature, for delicious acceleration is new to humanity and may not last long. Let us have, then, a zone of speed, where the music of the spheres becomes the whirl of wheels spinning the brain through a reel of experience run off at the speed of sound.

And give us a zone of escape. More romances of illusion for those broken by industrialism; a wider and franker reach into the sentimental for tired imaginations which cannot keep up with reality. A literature of fatigue,

soothing, vicarious, hopeful, full of pictures of a world resembling this one only in its successes, but easier and quieter—a possible world for low energies or feeble wills.

And last the zone of leisure. But for that there are already a thousand books that need only by-paths or fields where a man can sit down to read them, and a better understanding that for soul's health they must be read. Here lie the books where power and swiftness are not confounded, books come of a long brooding, books where the electric current of thought is used for healing, books where time runs backward or stands still—the servant of the reader, and no hurrying devil driving him through space.

The great books of the past are books of leisure and perhaps need no zoning. They make their own zones. But those who cultivate leisure today, choosing the hill road instead of the speedway, are secretive souls, easily abashed by the noisy, and they offer their wares timidly as goods that may be refused. But what they have to sell is the best we can purchase. Slow down your car, turn off the engine, let the wheels turn into the laurel lane, stop, rest, be quiet, wait, and see what comes out of the shadows where time has paused.

**CHARLES DICKENS'** writing desk, on which he wrote all his greatest work from the age of twenty-one until his death, is worth only an infinitesimal part of the value of the manuscripts written upon it.

Just \$25 was paid for this piece of furniture at Sotheby's auction rooms, where a copy of the first edition of his novel "A Tale of Two Cities" the day before brought \$6,500. The sum of \$25 also purchased Robert Burn's bannock toaster, and Tennyson's cloak, of black broadcloth with a bronze chain and hook, brought only \$30.

Altho Mr. Hoover of course is anxious for a stable Administration, he has sold seven horses that were used by the Coolidges.—*Louisville Times.*

The feminist movement in Mexico is gaining strength, and it is feared that suffragettes may introduce an element of roughness into revolutions.—*Punch.*

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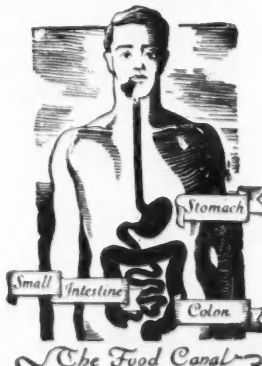
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*George Parrish*

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## A Literary Resurrection

(In the Literary Digest, New York)

FOUR novels by M. P. Shiel were published in one day recently. Republished, rather—for, as his London publisher, Victor Gollancz, explains, "his finest works were for the most part written about twenty years ago, and are now unobtainable." M. P. Shiel, announces L. P. Hartley in the London *Saturday Review*, is a record-breaker among novelists. One is driven to superlatives, confesses the English critic, in discussing these novels. "Like Mount Everest, or the River Amazon, or the Eiffel Tower, or Woolworth's Stores, they are not to be contained in the positive or the comparative degree; they set a standard, they break a record, they aim at the Absolute." Shiel's conceptions are more grandiose than those of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, or the American Herman Melville. Why then has he had to wait so long for the belated recognition that is now coming to him? Ralph Straus, of the London *Sunday Times*, asks and answers this question:

"Who, many people have been demanding to know, is M. P. Shiel? Why, on a sudden, is there to be a reissue of some thirty novels bearing his name, none of which seems to have had more than a very modest success? And if he is really as good as his new publisher declares, why has nobody 'discovered' him before now? The answer is that he has been 'discovered' often enough, and the most surprising things have been written about him, but always, in the minds of these critics, there has been the idea: Shiel is probably not everybody's man; he is too gorgeously mad, too aloof from life as most people know it, and sometimes, they have been compelled to admit, his wings have failed him."

"And now he is given the kind of chance which he might well have bestowed on one of his own lordly heroes. It is a brave experiment which deserves to succeed, and one thing is certain. Those who now read Shiel for the first time may or may not be enthralled, they may or may not be bewildered by his flaming audacity, but at least they will be introduced to something in letters that is almost startlingly unlike anything else. True, there are times when they may be reminded of Jules Verne or the earlier Wells, and they will find here and there Meredithian touches; but, at his best, Shiel is like nobody except himself, an out-and-out romantic, as one critic has called him, whose imagination soars to the most splendid heights."

"It may be that Shiel is not amongst the masters; it may be that some will find him little enough to their taste. He has tricks of style which can be annoying, and sometimes he makes stupid mistakes. But there is magic in his work, and a white-hot enthusiasm, and he can take you with him into wonderful places."

The enthusiasm of the *Times* critic is shared by such distinguished readers as Arnold Bennett, Hugh Walpole and Rebecca West in London. In Dublin, "Y.O." pays tribute to Mr. Shiel as the "yellow peril" of contemporary letters. In *The Irish Statesman* this critic elucidates:

"There are more than a score of these flamboyant romances in which the Irish imagination of the author has gone voyaging without bounds or limits. He creates new rulers of the planet, takes Asia and Europe and knocks their heads together, or he de-populates the planet and invents a new Adam and Eve to beget a new humanity. The men and the women he creates have all the author's opulent vitality, talking a language of their own, picturesque, prodigal with wild phrases, as if they had all partaken of some psychic intoxicant, hashish or opium, which set the world reeling about them, and themselves reeling in harmony. Here, undoubtedly, is a kind of genius; I am tempted to say over-ripe and almost rotten, not rotten in any corrupt sense, but rather because everything in these books is overcharged with an extravagant vitality which blows out spirit and sense, and the mad words bewilder the reader. The characters all seem intoxicated. Never did queens, princes, men and women prance about so crazily in literature as in these tales. Sometimes their talk is a mere disease of words multiplying themselves like bacteria, out of an energy which has no relation to thought. At other times they say things which are original and striking, and which certainly arrest us by a delirious rhetoric. The author almost seems to think by imagination alone he could recreate the world, extricate life from the molds in which it is congested, and start humanity upon vast and magnificent adventures."

Like record-breakers in other fields, M. P. Shiel leaves his audience dazed and groggy. He is, says Mr. Hartley in *The Saturday Review*, an adept in the knock-down blow. He is to fiction what Major Segrave is to the speed records. He has everything except a

sense of humor—or a sense of humanity—which may explain the eclipse his books have undergone since 1913, until their recent resurrection by Mr. Gollancz. So thinks L. P. Hartley:

"His imagination is well served by his vocabulary, a record-breaking vocabulary, surely the largest ever handled by a novelist. He uses so many words he hardly seems to use the same one twice. His imagination kindles at an odd word; the more such words he can cram in, the more turgid, passionate, and effective does his style become. He writes in a high fever—cold steel there may be, but never cold Shiel—and he puts into the simplest statement (if he ever makes one) the maximum of rhetoric. His powers of descriptions are phenomenal; all the senses minister to him simultaneously and he crystallizes their various testimonies into one flashing word."

"He lacks (it seems to me) a sense of humor and knowledge of human nature. He can present the magnetic effect on the mind of a single great idea; and he knows what words the tongue utters and what thoughts the mind darts forth at emotional crises—anger, pity, love, death. Of the common stuff out of which life is made he knows little. The every-day acts and motives of his characters are grotesque beyond words: even in a melodrama they would be unthinkable. Nor can they claim the license of Romance; for they have no consistent angle of relationship to human nature—they flout it, substituting mere sensationalism. Side by side with fantasies of science worthy of Jules Verne or Mr. Wells, imaginative passages that Poe or Melville might have envied, we find an analysis of motive incredibly wild and silly. This is especially the case in 'The Yellow Peril.' Because of this fundamental weakness Mr. Shiel's work, tho it excites the imagination, does not hold the attention, which would rather be wooed than ravished. But he is a master of the written word and a virtuoso of the imagination—proud titles both."

The present "resurrection" occurs in the sixty-fourth year of Matthew Phipps Shiel's long and varied career. In an autobiographical sketch, Mr. Shiel names himself "a native" of the West Indies—"whither I was transported to commence to draw breath." He is a graduate of King's College, London, and has been a teacher, journalist, investor, and interpreter to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. He has written innumerable serials, and associated during the 'nineties with literary lights like Dowson, Machen, Pierre Louys, Wilde, and Stevenson. During the war he was in the Censor's Office, and later in Italy. To American appreciation Mr. Shiel attributes the recent rediscovery of his works. Several years ago Alfred A. Knopf attempted to rescue this incorrigible romantic from oblivion. The Vanguard Press of New York has already published Shiel's "How the Old Woman Got Home," and this month will issue "Cold Steel," which is described as a "rapier-like romance of the time of Henry VIII."

"Jump, lady, jump!" shouted the firemen holding the life-net to the movie star, who stood at the sixth-story window with the flames raging behind her.

"I'll do nothing of the sort," she shouted back. "Tell the director to send my double here this instant."—*Boston Transcript*.

"My dear, you must go to my new beauty doctor—she's simply marvelous. She'll make you look like another person."—*The New Yorker*.

We know a former hockey player who now uses his old shin-guards when he plays bridge with his wife.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

"Fritz, your essay on 'My Mother' was just the same as your brother's."

"Yes, sir, we have the same mother."—*Cleveland News*.

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A very attractive tour from Toronto to the Pacific Coast, to be personally conducted by Dr. W. E. Hume, has been arranged to leave Toronto July 11th, returning August 2nd, a total of twenty-two days of delightful travel by rail, steamer and automobile.

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## Dancers of Germany

By Ruth Pickering

WHAT is probably the only truly national new dance exists to-day in Germany. It is national because, though there are various conflicting ideas among the leaders, the basic dance forms are characteristic, and can be recognized by the outsider as of German origin. It is new both actually and chronologically, because its technique differs fundamentally from the ballet, on which every national dance except folk-dancing has previously been based, and because it has sprung into being since the war. To say that it is national is by no means to say that it is folk-dancing. It is not spontaneously generated out of group accord; it has been created out of the minds of the few. But enthusiasm for and discussion about the dance run high in all towns of any size in Germany.

America has tasted its peculiar flavor in the several recitals given from January to March by Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi. Articles in various magazines have also described the work of exponents in the dance congress at Essen last June. Two American dancers—Tamiris and Sara Mildred Strauss—have returned from Germany, the former critical of its influence and determined that our dancers shall fight shy of it, the latter ready to adopt its teaching in this country.

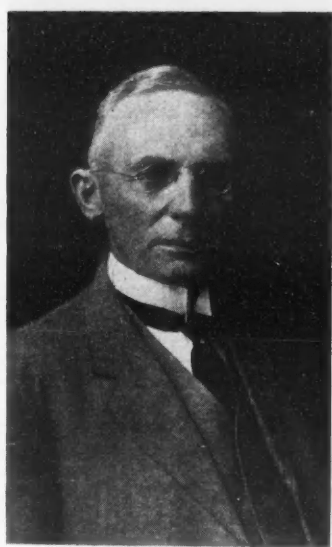
How did it come about—this profound interest in an art which heretofore has had no life in Germany; and what are its peculiar characteristics?

After the war great enthusiasm was manifested in physical strength and in body-culture for both men and women; for the first time as much for the latter as for the former. Whether this had as its basis a desire to develop fine soldiers to fight later battles, or fine citizens to take the places of soldiers lost in the late war, I don't know—probably the latter, because the physical cults were of the young. After a while the regimented military influence was partially abandoned, and the earnest physical culturists began to play a little. There are still traces in their dancing of the formality of pompous militarism, but as they tended toward rhythm they tended also toward play and away from grim work, away even from the strictly utilitarian aim of producing healthy bodies. In some such way the dance of modern Germany came into being.

Since the ballet—or in fact any dance—had never had any real hold on the Germans, and since natural bodily health was the original inspiration to dance, and since moreover all things traditional were cast to the winds after the war, inevitably a new technique was found, nor was the ballet tolerated at all. But whereas in other countries—in Russia and in America, for instance—the scattered revolution against the ballet resulted in no new system, the Germans with characteristic thoroughness have built upon a new set of fundamentals, and Rudolph von Laban is perfecting a written symbolism of choreography so that dances can be read as music is read. Obviously this necessitates a knowledge of bodily positions in space according to an agreed form.

Perhaps it is interesting to note what is lost or gained in the new dance as compared with the ballet by this difference in basic formula. The ballet has five positions of the feet and legs out of which its forms are evolved, plus a simple series of arm extensions; the German dance has six prime positions which include the whole body. The five ballet positions are designed to turn the knee and hip outward, which are absolute essentials for balance on the toes, for the classic attitude and arabesque, and particularly for the pirouette. But what horrifies the naturalist is that by turning the foot, knee, and hip outward, the back must be hollowed and the torso held more or less rigid, whereas in the new technique the main emphasis is on flexibility of the torso. The classic training, besides being contrary to the Alexander and Mensendieck theories of correct posture, stultifies free body movement in the new dancers' view.

Of the two German dancers lately in this country, Mr. Kreutzberg has had both ballet and the German or Wigman training; Miss Georgi, training only in the Wigman school. The two techniques—aside from their inspiration or art—could therefore be easily compared and contrasted. Miss Georgi was strong but heavy, full of energy and power and suppleness but never airy and light; she had a kind of stridency rather than grace. Her vitality resulted in dramatics, on the whole, rather than in design. But the full reach and movement of the whole body was achieved. Her pirouettes—which are difficult to exclude altogether from the dance—were awkward and slow, and elevation, the ability to leap and soar, seemed impossible for her. The new dance ranges closely



MR. G. A. GREUTZNER

Mayor of Hespeler and president of the Hespeler Furniture Co. Ltd. This is Mr. Greutzner's fifth term as Mayor and previous to that he served four years as Reeve. Practically all of these terms have been by acclamation. Mr. Greutzner is also interested in the Aged People's Home which is operated by the County of Waterloo and is situated in Kitchener, and was Chairman of the Board at the time the Home was built. The Home is one of the finest in Canada.

along the earth, not, as the ballet did at its best, in the air.

What Mr. Kreutzberg lacked in dynamics and strength was supplemented by his lightness, balance, smooth spinning turns, and his ability to fly. Each time in their Russian dance that Mr. Kreutzberg leaped magnificently from behind the wings onto the stage, the audience instantaneously applauded and cried out. It is a trick, to be sure, but what release such leaping gives us from the bondage of earth and gravity! It would be a pity to see that ability fail for all the realism and the higher symbolism in the modern world.

If, however, there appears more of the classic in Mr. Kreutzberg's dance

ing than of the "pure" German, as in Miss Georgi's, that is true only of his virtuosity. His temperament and ideas are of the German school. Once the body training has been undergone, it is temperament and ideas that begin to create dancing. And since the dance is assuming significant importance in post-war Germany, it is through the dance, better perhaps than in its other art, that we can see the German national spirit.

This spirit is modern, in that it is slightly skeptical, more intellectual than emotional, admitting both beauty and ugliness in its embrace, but tending to hug the latter more often, wishing probably to believe that ugliness in life can be surmounted by making art of it. Its use of ugliness, however, turns not so much to the grotesque, which might be laughing it off completely, but to the macabre, which leaves a bit of the fear of ugliness still clinging to the art manifestation—as in Miss Georgi's Dance of Devil to music by Wilkens and in the Three Mad Figures of Mr. Kreutzberg. It is mechanistic, in that its designs are angular, a series sometimes of postures in staccato, often rather static and without flow. This was particularly true of the idyllic compositions, where one would least expect it, such as the Persian Song to the music of Satie, and the Romantic Dance Scenes to Debussy's music. Even in the lyrical dances, that elan of Bergson, which was the continuity of Isadora Duncan's emphasis, was gone altogether in spite of the fact that it was Isadora, almost as much as the physical culturists, who dropped the seed that started this wild German dance ferment. Isadora would repudiate, of course, this exotic intellectualism of the modern Germans, yet she had her share in its beginnings. What she longed for was a dance that came wholly from within, lyrical and subjective, and beautiful beyond all else. What she has helped to bring about is a coldly intellectual thing, devoid of spontaneity, seldom in love with the beautiful. Yet it is

something important, dynamic, and alive, and the dance recitals by Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi were the best I have seen this season. (In "The Nation," New York)

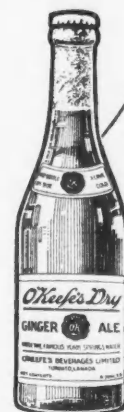
### The "Svençali" of History

OF ALL historical characters, Rasputin was destined for the screen. The alleged orgies of his private life; his Svengali-like power of hypnotism, and his melodramatic death, make a natural scenario. The German film, now being shown in London, shows us, of course, much of Rasputin as sensualist. But much has been cut out in deference to the Board of Censors. Still, one objectionable scene remains in which it is made clear that Rasputin makes a victim of a nobleman's wife who had withstood his fascinations. We see her lying dead, or looking as if she were dead, after Rasputin has entered her room and hypnotized her. What the original film was like one can only imagine. Apart from the acting of Nikolai Malkoff as Rasputin the film is not remarkable (writes a well-known critic). The chances of presenting the Russian Court with magnificence have been thrown away. One cannot criticize its lack of continuity owing to the fact that it has been drastically cut. Prince Yusopov, finely played by Jack Trevor, and the Grand Duke Michael appear in the film, and, of course, the Tsar (not very like him) and the Tsarina. Whether all the details are historical I do not know, but it was new to me to learn that Rasputin would have stopped the War had he not been severely wounded by a would-be assassin before he could intervene!

Don't you and your husband patch up your quarrels?" asked the visitor. "Dear me, no!" replied Mrs. Newrich. "We can always afford to have new ones."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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## MUSIC&DRAMA

New Play  
by Beverley  
Nichols

Beverley Nichols's play, "The Stag," which is being performed at the Globe Theatre, has been in London the occasion for mild surprise. It was not the sort of play that either his admirers or his detractors expected of him. His reputation is for a nimble, sophisticated and impudent wit, and his play, though it has a wit that is sometimes good, sometimes impudent and sometimes both, is, in its main outline, extraordinarily unsophisticated and, in its pursuit of character, not particularly nimble. No one expected of Mr. Nichols anything approaching solemnity, and very few, I think, thought that he would attempt to be serious at all.

To suppose him to be incapable of seriousness was to fall into the common error of judging a man by his label. Those of us who knew him in his undergraduate days at Oxford were fully aware that his habit of epigram and dazzling triviality was no more than a convenient pose. It served to entertain us. It made him an extremely popular dinner-out. It won for him the presidency of the Union Society, where a neat phrase is of more account than an abundance of wisdom. It drew down upon him more public discussion than was attracted by any other undergraduate of his time, and it made him enemies. His enemies said—as the enemies of all wits invariably say—that he was shallow, that he was incapable of anything better than airy impudence, that he was one of those men who were fated to remain spiritually undergraduates all their lives.

His enemies were wrong. Mr. Nichols is capable of feeling deeply and of thinking hard and straight; no one who has his appreciation of music could be what his enemies have supposed him to be. I have always believed him to be a potential dramatist, and I am more than ever persuaded of it after having seen his play. But his play was a surprise to me. Of all things in the world, I did not expect him to write a melodrama and to invite his audience to take it seriously.

The story he has chosen to tell is of a girl, Marion Temple, who is engaged to be married to one man, Alan, but discovers that she is to have a child by another, Keith Staines. Both these men are guests in her father's shooting box in Scotland. Another guest is a famous actor, Victor Conway, who is himself in love with the girl, but has no hope of attaining her. At first her condition is a secret between herself and Keith. She no longer cares a jot for him or he for her; her love is for Alan, and Keith, who is a very deep-dyed and cynical villain, is interested in her no further than to hope that the consequences of his escapade may be avoided with the help of a doctor whose address he gives her. But gradually Alan and Victor become aware of the truth. Their first thought is of taking vengeance on Keith, and it is at this point that Mr. Nichols swerves suddenly and finally toward melodrama.

A man engaged to a girl who hears that she is with child by a former lover, does not, with a clear mind, think only of vengeance. What is the effect of his discovery on his feeling for Marion? What is the degree of his pity or his condemnation of her? How much of what he suffers is caused by hurt pride, by proprietary greed or by self-pity, and how much by love of the girl or hatred of the man? Mr. Nichols does not examine the gradations of his emotion. This discovery should, by its effects upon Alan, have illuminated the whole man for us, have enabled us to perceive the roots of his character and to see with his eyes. But Mr. Nichols has isolated one emotion—the emotion of hatred and the desire for vengeance—and has neglected all others. This is the trick of the melodramatists: one man, one emotion. It is not the art of comedy.

Alan, who is a good shot, and Victor, who has never seen a stag in his life, go out with rifles to join the stalking party. At some distance from them, when it is near to dusk and visibility is bad, a figure appears out of the mist. Alan, knowing that this is Keith, shoots and kills him. Plainly this will be murder if it is known that Alan fired the shot, for Alan has a motive for wishing Keith to die and has certainly had too much experience to be believed if he should say in his defense that he mistook a man for a stag. So Victor, who was lying beside Alan when the shot was fired, snatches his rifle from his hand and, when others come up, takes the blame on himself. He is known to be a fool with a rifle and he is not known to have any possible motive for desiring Keith's death. It is believed, therefore, that the shooting was an accident, and Victor, who has accepted this responsibility so that Alan may be preserved for the girl they both love, returns to London with a halo of passionate self-sacrifice.

The story always appeared to me to have proceeded from considerations of the theatre, not from perceptions of life. Its structure was arbitrary; its higher emotion was too isolated and mechanical; it was, in brief, a melodrama. Why, then, do I say that I believe Mr. Nichols to be a dramatist and that this belief has been reinforced rather than weakened by the appearance of this play? Because, in spite of its defects, the play is never dull; because, except when the thread of melodrama has tied his hands, Mr. Nichols has drawn men and women with humor and firmness; and because he can give wit to his dialogue without robbing it of natural suppleness whenever he is not attempting, in outbursts of theatrical passion, to elaborate emotions in which he has failed to make his audience believe. For there is another and non-melodramatic side to his play. He shows us an actor in a house full of sportsmen; he represents upon his stage a clash of values, manners and ideals. Even this study of social contrast is to some extent distorted by the necessities of the tale he has chosen; the need to make such a story advance quickly has forced him sometimes into excessive abruptness and so into caricature; but whenever he escapes the melodramatic pressure, his powers of observation and his wit prevail.

This is especially to be remarked in three instances. First, though the violence of the play drive him some-



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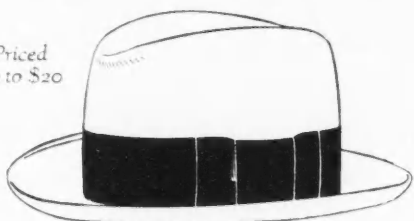
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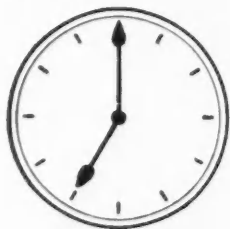


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JEANNE EAGELS IN "THE LETTER"  
The film talkie version of Somerset Maugham's stage play comes to the Uptown Theatre next week.

times into fantastical and to the edge of farce, the actor is at root a genuine character; secondly, the girl in her agony and confusion and despair, does now and then attain to tragedy and is evidence enough that, if he were content to proceed quietly and not to force the theatrical pace, Mr. Nichols could write with pity and understanding; thirdly, the girl's mother, a part brilliantly performed by Mabel Terry-Lewis, stand apart from the melodrama and consequently is free to exhibit Mr. Nichols's comedic virtues. His present play is a good entertainment and will probably enjoy a moderate success, but I think that an excessive anxiety to keep the stage alive with action has led him into choosing a story unsuited to his manner. If he will write pure comedy—and observe that I am not insisting on light comedy—he will write it well.

#### Note and Comment

IT IS about once in a decade that a coterie of artists and a performance comes up to the calibre to be disclosed by the Shuberts in their offering of "White Lilacs" at the Royal Alexandra for the week commencing next Monday. With a veritable all star cast headed by the dauntless three: Guy Robertson, who is as well known locally as the proverbial bad penny; the talented and fascinating Odette Myrtil, who can play the violin, sing and dance with artistic distinction; and the ever welcome Wolf Hopper, who requires no introduction to the theatre-going public. This exquisite reflection of the rollicking gatherings of such celebrities as Heine, Liszt, Meyerbeer, Balzac, George Sand, Dubouss, Chopin and others, their love affairs, their artistic ambitions and their petty scandals, are said to have been woven into a glorious story of yesterday — illuminated with a magnificent musical setting that contains many of the gem themes from Chopin and his illustrious colleagues, and embellished with a wealth of colorful settings and attractive costumes. Conspicuously prominent in the cast are Allan Rogers, a tenor of magnificent range and clarity; Marion Marchante, who was here recently in "Music in May"; Charles Crocker-King; Louis Beaudet; Charles Brown; Maurice Holland; Mary Silveira; Katherine Allen; Marguerite Wells; Frank Horn and a score of others. The Boston press acclaim "White Lilacs" better than "Blossom Time".

AN ALL-TALKING PICTURE DRAMA of colour and vehemence is "The Letter", the adaptation of W. Somerset Maugham's spirited stage drama in which Kathleen Cornell appeared as Leslie Crosbie. A play in which is revealed the bald fact that even well-bred worthies lose their heads when faced with an issue. "The Letter" commences to-day at the Uptown.

Abrupt and enormous is the thing that strikes at the heart of Leslie Crosbie, wife of Robert Crosbie of the Singapore Plantation. Cultured English folk who are illustrating, as it were, an otherwise drab existence of those destined to live their days there.

The cast is headed by Miss Jeanne Eagels, stage star of London and New York successes who triumphed as Sadie Thompson in "Rain". Her magnetic personality is again stressed as the lady who loved neither too wisely nor too well.

O. P. Heggie, brilliant portrayal of many characterizations on the stage, has the important role of Joyce, the lawyer who saves Miss Eagels from conviction of a murder charge by sacrificing professional ethics. Reginald Owen as the outraged husband also has a strong role.

"The Letter" is rather more than a who-killed-Geoffrey Hammond thun-

derbolt. It may or may not prove the worry-because-we-cry theory—it may be an interesting experiment in psychology, but it is above all else a drama of a wife who is forced through circumstances brought about by her own desperation to confess her overwhelming infatuation for an unworthy man.

You hear this the lines written by W. Somerset Maugham spoken by Jeanne Eagels, and you will wish that the play might go on forever and forever — just so long as those soft, appealing intonations fall upon your ears. Miss Eagels' is the perfect screen voice; the nearest approach to perfection that has yet been achieved. . . A very fine talking picture drama.

ON Wednesday evening of next week the new premises, on Bloor West, of the Dickson Kenwin Academy of Dramatic Art will be formally opened by Mrs. B. B. Dutton, of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire.

It is interesting that in the gracious act Mrs. Dutton links up — through her prominent position in the I. O. D. E. — the Academy here with the Royal Academy in the Old Country, of which the former is a god-child.

This opening marks the fulfilment of at least the first stage of the dream which Dickson Kenwin entertained when he came to Toronto two years ago and set up a school of dramatic art. It was not long before a city which gave birth to Hart House realized the advantages — cultural, social and educational — of the new and unique school. The Academy now boasts a hundred pupils and is growing rapidly.

Its success might be attributed to the British thoroughness with which it has been conducted since its inception. A tour of inspection of the new premises reveals a correctness of theatrical technique and art that is only lesser in size, and not in quality, than its grown-up professional sisters. There is a stage, with lighting controlled from a central switchboard, there are dressing-rooms, a green room, well equipped class rooms. Courses include stage lighting, scenic effects, costume and deportment as well as the more obvious phases of the theatrical art.

Associated with Dickson Kenwin are Charles Owen, M.A. (Queen's), Ph.D. (Harvard); Melville Keay, of Hart House; D. E. Macpherson, physical culturist; James Bloomfield, artist.

AN opportunity to see a magnificent play at "Stock" prices will be afforded Victoria theatre patrons next week, when "A Bill of Divorcement" is to be presented. Many of those who wished to see it when Gordon McLeod brought it here will now have an opportunity, at prices which are not prohibitive.

"A Bill of Divorcement" is an ambitious undertaking for a stock company and proves the high standard of the Victoria Players. Miss Tallaferra, as Sydney Fairfield, has a role that does her talents full justice, a role which is sure to please her old friends and admirers and make her a host of new ones. James Gordon Coats, on his part, will have the role in which Allan Pollock, the great English actor, made his most outstanding American success.

The story of the play is based on the agitation of a few years ago for the passage of a bill making it possible for a wife to secure a divorce from a husband who has been deranged following his war experiences. The complex in this case is that the husband escapes from confinement and arrives home in time to find his wife about to be married — by reason of the supposed passage of a bill of divorce — to another man. Here is a unique situation, which is further complicated by the daughter's heroic and unselfish attitude towards the entire circumstance. Not only is it a powerful, tense drama, but it deals with a per-

nent modern problem, and will hold your interest from curtain to curtain. This play ran for a record of nearly two hundred nights in New York. It was written by Clemence Dean.

#### A Pioneer Motorist

LORD Montagu of Beaulieu, who died recently, was the second Baron, succeeding his father in 1906, and a member of the family of which the Duke of Buccleuch is the head. He has been prominent in public life as an automobile pioneer, and an authority on transport problems and aircraft service. He was born in 1866, and educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, where he devoted himself to engineering and scientific studies. His interest in automobilism, aviation, road construction and all forms of transportation was deep and practical. In 1898 he drove a 6 h.p. Daimler car, and obtained third place in the Paris-Ostend race. It was Lord Montagu who took King Edward VII. for his first motor ride, and who first drove a motor car into Palace Yard, Westminster. After leaving Oxford he went into the shops of the London and South Western Railway, then at Nine Elms, and at lathe and bench, and afterwards on the footplate, he became a thoroughly competent mechanic and motor engineer. In Parliament he was the champion of the motorist, and it was largely owing to him that the Motor Car Act of 1903 was amended in favour of motorists in many details. He was a member of the Institute of Transport, President of the Marine Motoring Association, an associate member of the Institutions of Civil Engineers and Mechanical Engineers, and a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.

Lord Montagu was one of the first to realize the need of experimental work in connection with aircraft, having a deep conviction that it was to the Air Service we must look in the future for the real defence of the country. He was an original member of the Road Board, and made many helpful suggestions in regard to road construction and other matters for meeting the new era of motor transport after the War.

In his specially prepared version Mr. Williams plays the role of John Silver. Here is a character that taxes Mr. Williams' capacity for quick and complete change, for Silver appears always in the character that suits the moment—ready to murder or fawn upon his companions, cheerful one moment, a cold-blooded pirate the next. It is an exacting role, and gives one an opportunity to see Bransby Williams at his best. He is supported by the same strong company that has been with him throughout the present tour, of which the most outstanding is Richard Lancaster, who scored heavily in the West as Blind Pew, a role that calls for delicate portrayal. These players are also seen to good advantage in "Treasure Island", for it is a story well supplied with important roles. Stevenson's characters are all strongly drawn, and his moments of high adventure are unexcelled. Those familiar with the book—and who is not?—will realize what a fine choice Mr. Williams has made.

Opportunity knocks but once. Evidently it isn't motor-driven.—Dallas News.



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# SATURDAY NIGHT

## WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 27, 1929



### Vignettes of Manhattan by Hector Charlesworth

SINGULARLY enough the theatrical spectacle which best typifies the bizarre and feverish aspects of life in Manhattan, has this season been found at the Metropolitan Opera House, and it is not of American origin at all, although of direct American inspiration. It is Ernst Krenek's satiric jazz-opera "Jonny Spielt Auf," freely translated as "Johnny Strikes up the Band." Just when Paul Whiteman and his "modern orchestra" had drifted back to the roof gardens where they began, jazz hit the wealthiest home of grand opera in the world like a stupendous and iridescent bomb. There was a preliminary barrage two years ago when John Alden Carpenter's New York ballet, "The Sky-Scrapers," made a brilliant advent, but no one was prepared for such a mad harlequinade inside these august walls as "Jonny Spielt Auf," in which renowned Wagnerian interpreters disport themselves as wildly as the liveliest entertainers of the revues. On the morning I reached New York I met a veteran of the great opera house who at once asked, "Are you going to hear our crazy opera?" Crazy and bewildering enough it proved, but wonderfully fascinating and unforgettable.

Ernst Krenek, who wrote both the words and music, is a young Viennese composer. During the past two or three years I have heard some modernist orchestral music from his pen that did not sound very impressive; but in "Jonny Spielt Auf" he has revealed an extraordinary wealth of melody, both of the old order and the new. The work was first produced at Leipzig two years ago last February and has been immensely popular in Germany, though its prestige was damaged elsewhere by an inadequate production in Paris. Krenek in his wild libretto intended to symbolize the triumph of jazz over the romantic music of the past, and of the black face comic musician over the older type of singer and artist. His black face comedian is a veritable Til Eulenspiegel playing all sorts of pranks, including a few casual murders, and the action drifts from Swiss mountain resorts to artists' studios and modern hotels. The main intrigue deals with the successful efforts of Jonny to steal the priceless violin of Daniello, a virtuoso, and to bring confusion on the dreamy, idealistic composer, Max. The chief female characters are a prima donna, who has taken to the banjo as a recreation, and a very sportive chambermaid who is Jonny's accomplice.

In a long experience I have never known so weird a libretto to reach actual production. The reasons for success are the marvelously varied and spirited music with which Krenek envelops his fable, and the spirited and sumptuous production accorded the work by Mr. Gatti-Cazazza. The final scene, which is laid in the "New World," shows the sportive Jonny dancing and playing his stolen violin on top of a great revolving globe, the central figure in an enthralling jazz bacchanale in which an immense corps of choristers and ballet dancers fill the entire stage. It was amazing to witness the manner in which famous Wagnerian artists let themselves go in this work—as though it were a delightful frolic for them. Here was the renowned conductor, Artur Bodanzky, devotee of both Wagner and the classics, interpreting jazz with a delicacy, fire and gusto that made Paul Whiteman seem like a mere shadow. Here was the famous baritone, Lawrence Tibbett, whom I have usually heard impersonating the solemn and be-whiskered kings and potentates of music drama, out-doing Al Jolson in the verve and sparkle of his black face comedy. Here was the stately Florence Easton unbending as the frivolous prima donna. Here were noted interpreters of bishops and landgraves, like George Cohanovsky and William Gustafson, marching on as comic policemen. Here

was the exquisite Editha Fleisher, who sings the bird voice in "Seigfried" and is a captivating heroine in "The Rose-Cavalier," transformed into as lively a soubrette as ever danced across the stage of the Winter Garden. Here were Laubenthal, Schuenzendorff, Maeder, Gabor, and others from the mythical realms of "Walkure" and "Parsifa" making themselves ridiculous as zestfully as they could. Verily a night of wild excitements, but one infused constantly with lyric and melodic charm. Sometimes I wondered if I were not crazy too during this craziest of entertainments, but I assuredly enjoyed myself.

#### EDWARD JOHNSON IN A NEW ROLE

From the standpoint of serious music drama, the most important new production in America this year has been that of "Fra Gherardo," a work by the modern Italian composer, Ildebrando Pizetti, who has also acted as his own librettist. It was first produced in New York about two months ago, on a scale of magnificence only possible in the Metropolitan at the present time, and from the standpoint of interpretation the chief burden rests on Edward Johnson who is a friend of the composer and has sung his songs in recital here and elsewhere. In Europe Pizetti is renowned as a writer as well as musician, and is one of the leading living authorities on Greek and Gregorian modes. But the score of "Fra Gherardo" shows he is far from being a merely academic musician. His sense of the dramatic is obvious at every moment, though he is less spontaneously melodic than the famous Italian composers of other days.

For the subject of his tale he has gone back to an episode in the history of his native Parma, one of the ancient cities of Northern Italy. The action of the latter part of the music drama entirely centres around a rising of the proletariat, which occurred in the thirteenth century under the leadership of Fra Gherardo, one of the Apostolic Brethren, an ancient order originating in the Holy Land, which interpreted apostolic practice in a very democratic way, and was a cause of dissension in many European cities during the middle ages. Fra Gherardo is an historic figure, whose full name was Gherardo Segarelli. Originally a weaver of Parma, he joined the Flagellants, more or less associated with the Apostolici, and subsequently he sought admission to the Franciscan order but was not accepted. Shortly after 1260 he joined the Apostolic Brethren, and was one of those whose preachings against established authority got them in frequent trouble with the ecclesiastical courts. He attempted to found at Parma a new branch of the Apostolic Brethren, even more radical than its parent body, and which proclaimed its opposition to oaths and capital punishment and rejected the authority of the Pope. The second and third acts of Pizetti's opera are dated July 16th and July 18th, 1269, when Fra Gherardo led the mob of Parma in an attempt to overthrow the joint authority of the Bishop and the Podesta—a revolt that was easily suppressed. The drama closes with the prospect of the immediate burning of Fra Gherardo, but in this case Pizetti has telescoped history for he was not actually executed as a heretic until some years later.

After the manner of grand opera librettists, Pizetti has mixed up a feminine motive with Gherardo's actions. At the opening of the story, in 1260, he is a pious master weaver who gives away all his earnings to the poor. In protecting a young girl, Mariola, who has been forced into immoral courses by a dissolute relative, he succumbs momentarily to human love, and in his remorseful reactions joins the Flagellants, who were accustomed to publicly lash themselves in expiation of their sins as they marched singing through Italian towns. The balance of the action takes place nine years later when his reputation as a holy man who performs miracles of healing has spread through Northern Italy. The mob scenes give opportunity for magnificent ensembles. Mariola, the girl he has wronged years before, has become one of his devotees, and when he is arrested and confined in the Bishop's palace he is induced to promise that he will publicly recant his rebellious doctrines on the supposition that in doing so he is saving Mariola's life. After proceeding part way with his adjuration in the public square of Parma, he discovers that he has been tricked, and, like Cranmer, takes back his words and in hysterical exaltation denounces Papal authority. At the same moment Mariola is stabbed by an infuriated woman in the throng and dies in his arms before he is led away to death.

As a dramatist Pizetti tells his story in a straightforward dramatic way and brilliantly suggests the medieval atmosphere of his story, an illusion assisted by the noble scenery of Joseph Urban, who has reproduced the historic edifices of Parma. The music is wonderfully colorful and dramatic, and, it may be added, extremely difficult, for Pizetti does not hesitate to use mixed tonalities to get his effects. The orchestral commentary is always independent, and often remote from the voice parts. The vivacity of the street scene in the first act, with snatches of folk song, the tenderness of the love music, and the solemnity of the music, Gregorian in suggestion, which accompanies the procession of the Flagellants, makes the first act most impressive. The later episodes are equally stirring, and permit of some remarkable and moving choral effects, splendidly sung by the great chorus of the Metropolitan. Throughout the music of the protagonist of the drama, Gherardo is distinctive and full of tragic suggestion. The role is so long and exhausting that it is said Edward Johnson found the task of learning it the most exacting he has ever undertaken, but his impersonation of the ascetic friar is a triumph of acting and vocal expression. What other tenor of our day could give such spiritual significance to such a role? Of all his utterances that

which most haunted me afterward was the pathos of his rendering of a single line, when, alone in his cell, crushed by authority into recantation and feeling himself a traitor to the people he has led Gherardo cries, "Liberate me, Domine!" Throughout Johnson embodies the fanatical pietist. So far as I am aware no role in his repertoire has made such intellectual and emotional demands on him. The fame of the German singer, Maria Mueller, has been rising rapidly as a dramatic interpreter and her Mariola is a splendid performance both in singing and acting—her tones at all times rich, fervent and intense. Twenty or more of episodic roles were finely interpreted and the movement of the many ensemble scenes spoke volumes for the stage direction of Armando Agnini.

#### A GREAT LYRIC OPERA

The superb but gradual and unforced development of the young prima donna, Rosa Ponselle, inspired Mr. Gatti-Cazazza to revive Bellini's celebrated and neglected opera, "Norma," a season or so ago, in order that her glorious voice might have an adequate opportunity—for in the whole range of music there is no finer singing role for a dramatic soprano than that of the Druid Priestess. In truth "Norma" is probably the finest of all the old lyric operas of the pre-Verdian period. At its last performance for the season I was one of an audience which packed every corner of the great auditorium and was held enthralled for over three hours by its melodic beauty. The life of Vincenzo Bellini was deplorably short. He was a Sicilian, born in 1802 and died in 1835. Three of his several works are particularly associated with the fame of the great prima donnas of the 19th century, "La Sonnambula," "I Puritani" and "Norma." He lived in an age when the orchestra, so far as opera was concerned, was regarded merely as an effective accompaniment for the voice; but unlike many of his contemporaries he did not (in "Norma" at any rate) sacrifice dramatic expression to melodic beauty. Notwithstanding its wealth of vocal ornament the music of "Norma" throbs with intense feeling, and its phrases truly typify the emotions of the text. It is a tale of ancient Gaul in 30 B.C., and the chief Druid priestess, Norma, daughter of the Arch-Druid, has succumbed to the fascinations of a Roman General, Pollione, and has secretly borne him two children. When Pollione seeks also to add to his conquests another young priestess, Adalgisa, Norma becomes frantic, and Medea-like plans to slay her children. As her knife is about to strike the sleeping little ones, mother-love intervenes. Adalgisa in the famous number beginning, "Hear Me Norma," persuades her to let her take the children away to safety. Norma then, in a majestic episode before the sacred altar, proceeds to let loose the dogs of war, calls on the Gauls to rise against the Romans, and confessing her guilt becomes a voluntary human sacrifice. Her parting with her father, the Arch-Druid, is one of the many tragic episodes in a role that progresses on a plane of most intense emotion from first to last. The most famous aria of the work is the familiar "Casta Diva," which comes early in the opera and in which dwells on the conflict of feeling between love and patriotism that is rending her heart.

For its effective presentation the role of Norma demands a prima donna not only of the highest vocal skill, range and power, but one capable of absolute sincerity of utterance at every moment. The rendering of Rosa Ponselle was wonderfully poignant and convincing, so that all the artificialities of the old lyric school melted away in her presence. The conductor, Tullio Serafin, also contributed much to the intensity of the performance. The opera provides noble opportunities for the contralto who sings Adalgisa—in this case Marion Telya, who is steadily growing in prestige. On two occasions Bellini calls on soprano and contralto to sing very elaborate cadenzas in unison; and to listen to the perfect blending of the voices of Ponselle and Telya, and the absolute precision with which they sang roulades and grace notes together was to realize that the old art of the belcanto is not so dead as some assume. Old timers talk much of the palmy days of the nineties—but I doubt whether anything more thrilling in vocal achievement was to be heard in the Metropolitan under the Maurice Grau regime. The singing of the women by no means exhausted the interest of "Norma." The role of Pollione was sung with beautiful intonation by a young German tenor, Frederick Jagel, and the role of the Arch-Druid, by Ezio Pinza, a basso of magnificent physique who specializes in priests and potentates that demand imposing presence. There is one chorus in "Norma" that was unique in its day. It is that in which



ROSA PONSELLE  
The wonderful young dramatic soprano whose Norma is a wonderful performance.

the enraged Gauls at the call of their priestess resolve to take up arms against the Romans—a stirring bravura effect. I always wondered where Friml got his famous mob chorus in "The Vagabond King," and after I heard "Norma" I was no longer in doubt.

#### "AIDA" A GORGEOUS SPECTACLE

For many years Verdi's "Aida" has been the most popular of all the Metropolitan productions. An inspection of the total number of performances of individual works during the past 20 years would show "Aida" far and away at the head of the list. This favoritism is easily explained, not only by the loveliness of its music and the interest of its story, but by the oriental magnificence of the spectacle provided. I doubt whether the American theatre has ever witnessed elsewhere ensembles so vast in conception and vivid in beauty as the scene of the consecration of Rhadames in the Temple of Ptah, with its great host of white-robed priestesses, and the scene in "Thebes of the Hundred Gates," when Rhadames returns victorious with his captives. I am afraid this production has spoiled all travelling representations of "Aida" for me, so repulse is it in grandeur. The Aida on this occasion was Maria Mueller, whose glorious voice and fine presence proved most effective; and the Rhadames Giacomo Lauri-Volpi, one of the younger and rising tenors of the Metropolitan forces and possessor of a fine lyric voice. The Amonasro of Mario Basiola was also an effective impersonation, and at the conductor's desk Tullio Serafin rose to splendid heights. I also heard a rendering in concert form of the third act of "Aida," which is practically a trio, by three other singers, all of very fine vocal quality, the dramatic soprano, Charlotte Ryan, the tenor, Jagel, and the baritone, Lawrence Tibbett, whose Amonasro is a celebrated achievement. This was at a Sunday night event, and on the same occasion the lovely soprano, Lucrezia Bori, sang with Mr. Tibbett the lengthy scene from Verdi's "Traviata" in which the courtesan Violetta (Camille) agrees to renounce her lover, on persuasion of the lad's father. It was a glorious lyric rendering. I surmise that Madame Bori, an exquisite artist, is contemplating taking up recital work, for she interpreted with much finesse a varied group of modern songs with the Canadian musician, Wilfred Pelletier, at the piano.

The vocal forces of the Metropolitan have seemingly never been so good of recent years as at the present time; with a judicious mingling of young, fresh voices of great promise and proven artists of long experience. Gatti-Cazazza has experienced some disappointments. The contract of Marion Talley, of whose fresh and lovely young voice so much was expected three years ago, has not been renewed and she has decided to become a farmerette, but the organization seems to have no lack of other young singers, more patient and willing to learn.

## Faking Old Masters

THE gentle art of faking masterpieces has been exploited recently on a very large scale. The craze for old masters, and the vast sums paid, chiefly by Americans, for them has made the trade exceedingly lucrative.

There are several thoroughly organized "old masters" factories on the Continent where faking is done on a wholesale scale, and done by accomplished artists who find the payments made for excellent fakes far in excess of what is paid for their own original—and often very excellent—work.

Munich, Rotterdam, Seville and Rome have their fake factories. From these centres the spurious works are marketed all over the world.

Picture fakers always specialize in one master—it may be Van Dyke, Rubens, Franz Hals or Goya. But which ever it is, he studies his model with such thoroughness that every nuance of the original is reproduced, lacking only the magical touch which makes a masterpiece a masterpiece. How excellent are these spurious pictures may be judged by the fact that the greatest experts are sometimes hoodwinked into passing them as genuine.

Recently Arthur Sachs, an American, presented a collection of pictures to the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University. One of these pictures was one purporting to be the work of Carlo Crivelli the Italian master. Examination showed that it was, in fact, the work of two hands—one the master, the other the artful restorer.

The French authorities recently purchased what was believed to be a genuine Raeburn for £3,000. It passed the scrutiny of the best French art experts. Yet it was a fake. Even our own National Gallery has doubtful pictures in it. Notably the Naxos in the Spanish school.

The "Agony in the Garden" for long ascribed to Giorgione, is now believed to be the work of Catena. There are several others.

The methods employed by the fakers are very clever. First a good artist copies a masterpiece, or makes a painting in the style of the old master whom he purposes forging. The completed picture is then treated to make it look old. Many coats of varnish are put on it. Great care has to be taken in this process, temperature being a very important factor in getting the atmosphere of age. Many secret preparations are known to the fakers; but the use of ground coffee and white of an egg has been disclosed to the experts. Glue is used to produce the cracked appearance of old pictures—again with careful attention to temperature.

The pay of artists who follow this debased calling is considerable. As much as £100 is paid for a good fake. But then the man who disposes of the spurious old master knows how to get thousands. Many are the tricks resorted to to make the sale appear real. Stories of reduced families, the fake being transported to some out of the way chateau or mansion, stories of finds in old shops and in old places, are utilized to throw dust in the eyes of prospective dupes.

But the day of the faker is closing, the use of X-ray has been found to reveal the genuineness or otherwise of pictures. The texture of the canvas and many other minutiae give away the fake or prove the genuineness of the picture under scrutiny.

And it is probable that whether these reputed Old Masters of the Duke of Westminster are really genuine or not will shortly be tested by this method.



EDWARD JOHNSON

The Canadian tenor, whose impersonation of the title role of Pizetti's new opera "Fra Gherardo" was the most important new creation at the Metropolitan Opera House during the past season.

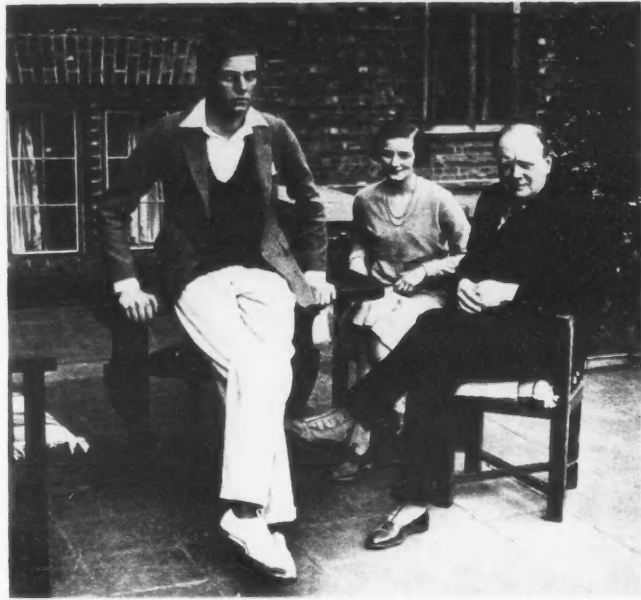


## The Onlooker in London

### The King's Shooting Car

THREE new motor cars have been bought for the King's household. The first is a six-wheeled saloon in which the King and his guests will travel to the moors when the King is able to go shooting again. This car will also be used when the King or the Queen are at one of the Royal farms. It is an interesting example of the skill of British designers in combining comfort with a capability for work that a few years ago would have been thought only suitable for

said: "And I'm a wicked old bird, too." There was silence for a moment or two, and then came shrieks of laughter, and the voice said: "You think you're a fine chap, don't you? But you're really an old fool." This was too much for me, and I jumped up, dragged aside the curtain, and found that my accuser was a grey parrot with a red tail. The parrot had given a perfect imitation of the manager's voice, and later the manager told me that the bird would only talk when people refused to take any notice of him."



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AT HOME  
The happiest man in the country this Easter must indeed be Mr. Winston Churchill, who has a Budget surplus of £18,394,463. This exclusive photograph taken at his home at Chartwell, Manor, Westerham, shows Mr. Winston Churchill with his son Randolph and daughter Diana enjoying the sunshine.

a tank. It will replace the pony traps usually employed to take the King's shooting parties across the moors. There will be room for six or more people, and as in all the cars used by the King or Queen a novel feature will be twin speedometers in the interior of the saloon. These instruments, with two clocks, will be mounted on the panel separating the driving seat from the interior, so that the speed can be read by the passengers.

The second of the King's new cars will be decorated in Royal red and scarlet, and it will have no number plates. It will take the place of a brougham of similar pattern bought in 1924, but whose engines were replaced two years ago by the latest twelve-cylinder type. There are only four seats in the new brougham—two box seats for chauffeur and footmen and two seats for the King and Queen. The car will be used for private but not for official or semi-public calls. The third of the King's new cars has been ordered to replace a five-year-old grey saloon used by members of the Royal household.

### Policewoman Chief Gets a Shock

COMMANDANT ALLEN, at a Soroptimist luncheon in London, caused much amusement by relating an experience which she had the previous night. "I went to a small hotel, which I know very well," she said, "and had just sat down to read my newspaper when I heard a voice behind me say: 'You're a bad old bird.' It sounded just like the manager's voice, and I thought he must be playing a practical joke on someone; but a moment later the voice

service at Westminster Cathedral and other Roman Catholic places of worship. Their reverence of demeanour, as they approached Westminster Abbey, was very marked, and caps were doffed even before they entered the Abbey enclosure. The band of the 110 Regiment, with a great swirling of silver trumpets, played their countrymen into the Abbey.

### Princes in the Public Service

THE journey of the Duke of Gloucester to Japan to invest the Emperor on behalf of the King with the Order of the Garter lends point to the suggestion that his Majesty's younger sons will be found filling increasingly important positions as the King's representatives. Prince George is already making headway at the Foreign Office, and some day he is destined to undertake important public work, possibly in Canada. The Duke of York's appointment as Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland Assembly is welcomed. In the last few years the High Commissionership has been held by a working miner and a Prince. Mr. James Brown, M.P., was appointed to the post when the Labour Party were in office, and he made a great success of it. The Duke of Gloucester's visit will further strengthen our friendship with Japan. The Emperor is a senior general officer on the Active List of the British Army, and already holds the Grand Cross of the Bath and the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order. Among ruling monarchs, the Garter is held only by the King of the Belgians and the King of Spain.

### Trees of Remembrance

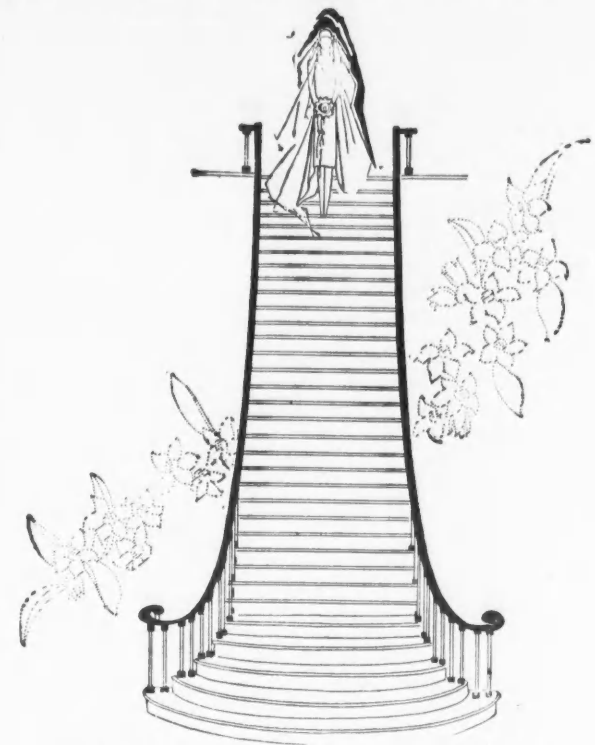
THERE ought to be a ready response on the part of the public to the appeal of Roads of Remembrance Committee of the Road Beautifying Association, for co-operation with them in planting trees in commemoration of War heroes, and also to perpetuate outstanding events in local and private history. The idea

is not novel, by any means, but this endeavour to systematise it certainly deserves support. In some districts, all too few it has to be confessed, there was a movement set on foot after the cessation of hostilities to commemorate the lives of the victims by the planting of trees bearing the names of those so honoured. But the effort was sporadic; it never really became popular. Now, however, that our public highways are being so improved, there is a wider scope for the original idea, which has everything to recommend its acceptance. A noble avenue along one of the great arterial roads would be a memorial infinitely more engaging than are too many of the crude attempts at art that in many instances serve more to disfigure than to adorn the landscape. But it is not for avenues alone that the Committee makes appeal. The individual, for a trifling sum, can keep the memory of some departed friend literally green by even a single tree of remembrance. Gifts of approved sculpture, drinking fountains, wayside seats, and such like additions to the amenity of the road are also invited. We have been slow to depart from the orthodox methods of commemorating the dead, or the living; but now, what with opportunities extended by the call for playing fields and the preservation of spots of historic interests or beauty, we are no longer restricted in choice as we were. Arbour remembrance makes a special appeal, and we trust that it will meet the response it merits.

### A Fixed Date for Easter

THE fact that Easter holiday-makers in a great part of the country have again enjoyed fine weather has a bearing on the demand for a fixed date for this combined religious and secular festival. The advocates of a fixed date for Easter are confident that it will be achieved by the year 1933. One is inclined to think they are unduly optimistic about an early realisation of their plans. There is always a

(Continued on Page 31)



## Wedding Gifts

THE vexed question of "what to give" . . . is answered . . . with delightful inspiration . . . at Ryrie-Birks.

One finds here a diverse ensemble of Wedding Gifts . . . expressive of excellent taste and discretion. And the name . . . Ryrie-Birks . . . assures good value and appreciation.

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## AT FIVE O'CLOCK

with  
Jean Graham



THE disturbance in social circles of Washington over the status of Mrs. Gann, sister and hostess in the household of the vice-president, has been settled — temporarily, at least, by the decision of diplomatic authorities to give the lady a place above the wives of ambassadors. So the trouble to which we referred last week has subsided for the springtime — and not a wave of anguish rolls across the peaceful breast of the American capi-

tal? He seems very much left out of the social arrangements; but little he reckons if he only enjoys his share of the banquet.

EVERYONE is saying that we hope for peace — one of the enduring kind that is truly and firmly laid on the foundations of international goodwill. Yet most of us feel that the lovers of peace are going too far when they object to such a hymn as "O

realize that the spirit of contest can be might against evil — within or without. The pacifist mother may take away toy soldiers from her small son — but his heart will thrill at the sight or thought of conflict. She may even frown upon the toy trumpet as something associated with the dread spirit of militarism — but she cannot stifle the clarion call of his own soul that responds in the hour of his country's need. This may be old-fashioned sentiment — but I am in sympathy with the soldier in a clean fight, I salute the roll of honour in every church and school: — but I pray, "give peace in our time, O Lord." Those who would hold lightly the sacrifice made by our glorious dead are selfishly profiting by a heroism they will not acknowledge, a courage to which they will not do homage. Fortunately, the pacifist is not strong in Canada, and "Onward Christian Soldiers" is not likely to be removed from our hymn books lest the feelings of Agnes McPhail should be hurt. We shall never cease to honour the men of our "deathless army" who died in freedom's cause.

THE poem, "The Green Month," which I have placed on this page is one of the sweetest spring songs by Marjorie Pickthall. The newspaper "funny man" frequently exercises his wit at the expense of the spring poet: —but we are glad that the poet pays no attention to him and goes on writing. Poetry is as natural and welcome at this season as the song of the robin. Who can help feeling the joy of the season that brings us daffodils and those exquisite little pastel-tinted wild-flowers that we call spring beauties? We are thankful, indeed, that our poets refuse to be silenced, but sing to us every day of the loveliness of earth's renewal. Marjorie Pickthall, one of our sweetest singers, was intensely sensitive to the beauty of the "green month," and it seemed fitting that the call to a world of unfading beauty came to her in the month of April in Vancouver, the city by the sea that she so dearly loved, and where her name is kept in memory by a chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. We do well to honour these poets of ours who keep us from forgetting the beauty that we are in danger of forgetting in this material age, when the bargain day and the stock market are ever impressed upon us. The flowers which are the poetry of earth, can bring so much of healing and comfort if we will only open our eyes to their gentle beauty. The April breeze, blowing from the land of pines and mountain streams can bring us new life in this blessed green month.

Oh, yes, we are going to listen to the robins and the poets and smell the sweet scent of the flowers that bloom in the spring. Some would-be wisecrackers would call it a waste of time; but He who said "consider the lilies" would understand.

### THE GREEN MONTH

What of all the colors shall I bring you for your fairing,  
Fit to lay your fingers on, fine enough for you? —  
Yellow for the ripened rye, white for ladies' wearing,  
Red for brier-roses, or the skies' own blue?  
Nay, for spring has touched the elm, spring has found the willow,  
Winds that call the swallow home sway the boughs apart;  
Green shall all my curtains be, green shall be my pillow,  
Green I'll wear within my hair, and green upon my heart.

— Marjorie Pickthall.

### Sex Masquerades: A Medical View

A MEDICAL correspondent, writing on sex masquerades in connection with the amazing case of the pseudo Colonel Sir Victor Barker, D.S.O., says a tall, well set up strong woman might dress as an officer so as to de-



ELEANOR MARY  
Daughter of Mrs. Walter Verrall and the late Dr. Walter Verrall, of Toronto.  
— Photo by T. Johnston.



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These two intriguing models by Madame Marguerite our French milliner who "makes hats to the head" for customers of The Ensemble Shop.

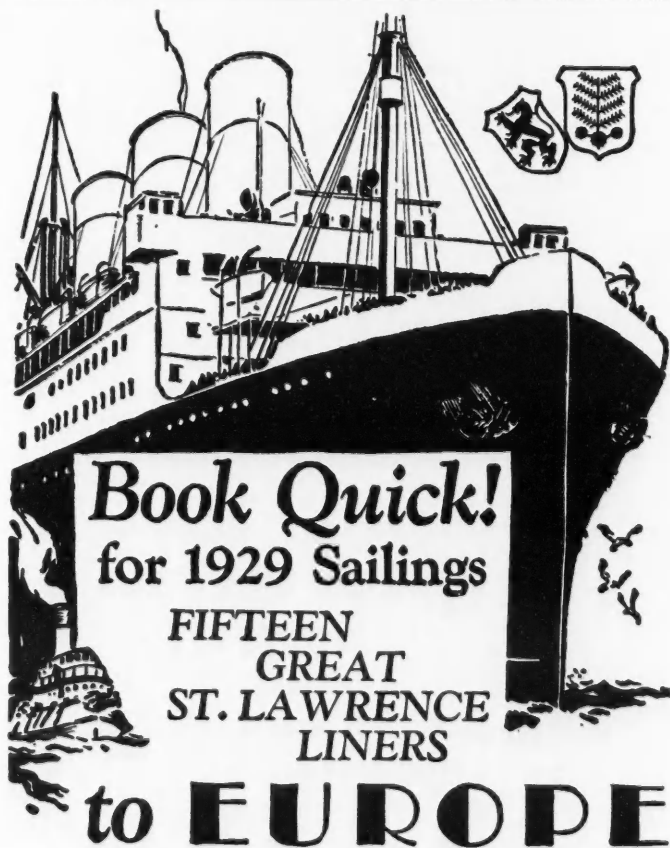
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TORONTO CANADA



IN FANCY DRESS  
Margaret and Eileen Payne, of Granby, Quebec.

tol. After all, it seems to have been a great deal of talk over a very small matter. Where we shall be seated at luncheon or banquet does not seem to signify greatly — yet who shall say what is a trifle? Although there have been many paragraphs in the press concerning Mrs. Gann's rightful place, nothing has been said regarding the lady's husband. Where is Mr. Gann to sit — above or below the

Valiant Hearts" as too warlike in expression. What would such good souls do with the warrior references in the Bible — especially in the Old Testament? Would they even modify those noble words of St. Paul in the second epistle to Timothy:—"I have fought a good fight—I have kept the faith."? Listen to the boys of our own St. Andrew's College singing their school hymn, "Fight the Good Fight" and



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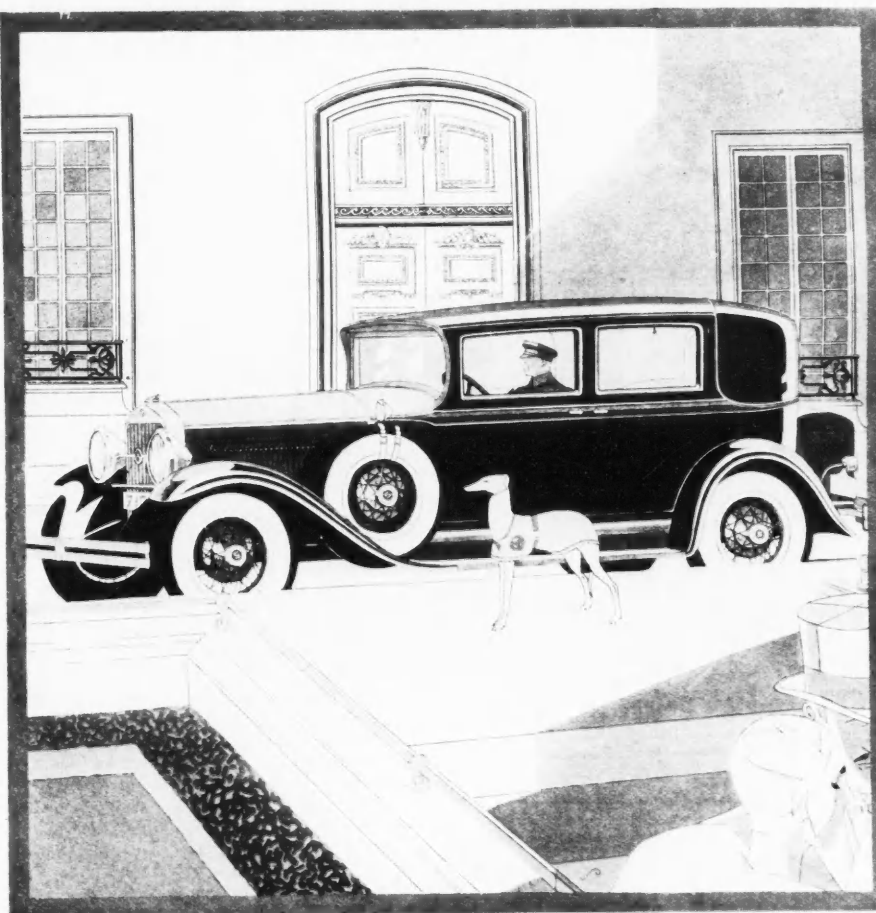
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Works: Walkerville, Ontario

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ceive the casual observer, but he can not understand medical men being outwitted. There are a hundred differences in shape and movements that disclose a person's sex. A woman's neck is not like a man's, the "Adam's apple" is less prominent, and the form of the thyroid gland gives a more rounded contour. The wrist is different and the fingers, and particularly the terminal parts of the fingers. The ankle of a woman is rounder, and the

setting into the foot different from a man's. As to the difference of movement a man's gestures of the hands are generally outward, a woman's inward. A woman does not throw a cricket ball like a man, she does not run like a man. Again the difference of voice, of skin, of hair ought to strike the attention at once. Yet this lady, the mother of two children of eight and six years old, passed through all kinds of difficult and revealing

circumstances. She married as a man, lived as a shop-keeper, restaurant-keeper, and hotel clerk, as an agriculturist, a hunting man, an active Fascist, a boxer, a cricketer for several years, and, in all these varied avocations and diversions defied detection. By the way, while it is a criminal offence for a man to masquerade as a woman, there is no penalty for a woman passing herself off as a man.



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Larger Figures**

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## THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



PERHAPS our grandparents were rather lucky in knowing little about such subjects as calories and vitamins. They seemed to go ahead and eat three meals a day, with an occasional supper of doughnuts and strong coffee — and to suffer little evil result therefrom. I suppose they just naturally died when they had appendicitis, instead of being hurried to the hospital and having the temperamental appendix removed. However, those ancestors of ours seem to have enjoyed more peace and fewer ailments than we, their descendants, in

seem that the over-refinement of rice and other grains has not been good for the health of the public, and races that have looked almost exclusively to rice for their sustenance have been obliged to supply the vitamin deficiency. It is an interesting game, this chase for vitamins — and may you hold a winning hand!

THE recent death of Mrs. Langtry, known so long as "The Jersey Lily", has brought forth many anecdotes concerning her beauty and charm. Not the least of her physical



THIS YEAR'S COURT DRESS  
The Queen has approved this dress design by Reville for the Courts which she will hold in May.

this fussy and would-be-efficient twentieth century. This reflection occurred to me, after I had read a highly instructive article on vitamins. The author of the article makes one comforting statement when he assures us that no one has seen a vitamin. "No vitamin," he declares, "has yet been obtained in a state of indubitable purity." We have always been afraid that a vitamin which is a perfect stranger may walk in and make himself utterly at home — which might upset the whole household. However, if a vitamin is so small that he cannot be seen we refuse to let him worry us. The vitamin, nevertheless, is a very important creature and we are told of the several varieties we should possess. First, is the fat-soluble vitamin A, abundant in butter, yolk of egg, cod-liver oil and in many vegetable oils. Vitamin B is water-soluble and is found in cereals, eggs, yeast and lemons. Vitamin C, which works against scurvy, is abundant in green vegetables and fresh fruits. Then there is a vitamin D which several Japanese bio-chemists claim to have isolated. Vitamin E seems to have indefinite virtues, as yet, but is supposed to be good for nervous energy. Professor J. Arthur Thomson, writing in *John O'London* has thus described the vitamins. The general testimony is that fresh vegetables — especially the tomato — are valuable as vitamin C and are especially needed by modern workers. While the vitamins may be considered by the thoughtless as insignificant, they are really very necessary for human health and vitality, and the modern citizen cannot afford to be ignorant of them. The proper balance of food must be observed, if we are to have the desirable amount of vitamins. To the bio-chemistry of today we owe a debt for the discoveries which have made it possible to supply any deficit in a certain vitamin by adjusting the food supply. It would

attractions was her wonderful complexion, which gave her a right to the name Rose, as well as Lily. Mrs. Langtry guarded her flawless skin, as if it were a treasure — as, indeed, it was. The following reflections by a New York writer on the career of the lovely lady are highly interesting:—

It was in the '70s that an unknown young woman from the Isle of Jersey descended upon a London drawing-room. Her ball gown (as the near-sleeveless, low-necked dresses of the period were distinguished from their wardrobe neighbors) was made by a local dressmaker. By the sheer power of her beauty, Lily Langtry was an immediate sensation, and her reputation extended until she became an internationally known queen of beauty.

At her passing a few months ago, the world (our world) paused long enough to ask how one individual among a whole nation, or two or three nations, of women could possibly achieve such solo triumph. Skeptical indeed are we, in this year of our Lord 1929, as to one woman's right to transcend her sisters in pulchritudinous glory. For we have poets, as there were in Langtry's heyday, and princes, painters, sculptors, and rich men, to lay their respective tributes at the feet of a most exalted one, if there were such a she. But there isn't. We have no prototype in popular acclaim of a Langtry, a Lillian Russell, a Maxine Elliott, or a Mary Anderson.

Perhaps the suggestion made by a contemporary — that physical loveliness in our day, like automobiles, is put on the basis of quantity production — explains this.

What has happened in the evolution of the woman beautiful is that today we have our own beauty age, whose standard allows, in fact concedes, the triumph of art over nature; the art of the cosmetician, the dressmaker, the beauty parlor, the reducing school, and—by no means the least of modern

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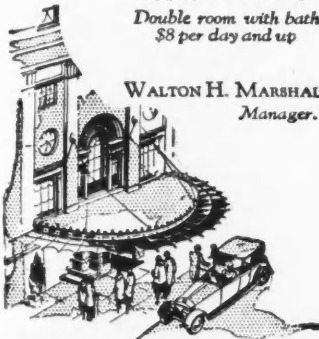
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art — the art of individuality and charm.

Today we have a beauty democracy in which no miracle of birth is necessary to acquire rank among the attractive sisterhood. In place of the old single standard of judgment, we have brunettes, blonde, and Titian, tall beauties and diminutives; beautiful dolls and stunning sophisticates; bobbed and long-haired Venuses. But—

The characteristic of our present democracy that must not be lost sight of is, the glory that was a Langtry's or a Russell's cannot be had on physical perfections alone. They must be supplemented by skill, brains, personality.

Where those early queens had the advantage of our modern beauties was in the romantic idealism of the men of their decade. Now Hollywood looks its gift ponies in the mouth, and if teeth are poor there's no signing on the dotted line. Ziegfeld parades his applicants before a hard-eyed jury, who deal most unromantically with an appetite for chocolates. Palm Beach turns the eye of a connoisseur upon its fair parades. And the business man puts in a call, if not for beauty, at least for a fair representative of those physical virtues that are now within the common reach of all.

## Correspondence

**Camilla.** Of course you are anxious to make the best of whatever good looks Nature has bestowed upon you. So you are wise to give your first attention to complexion, since it is well-nigh impossible to be attractive in appearance if the skin looks dull and lifeless. It should be fresh and glowing, although I'll admit that, after the age of twenty-five, each year steals something from its charm. As soon as you notice that it is losing freshness and vitality, consider your condition of health, especially as to elimination of waste material. Get rid of all poisonous matter, as the complexion cannot be bright and fresh unless there is internal cleanliness. Three yeast cakes daily will help very much in establishing such cleanliness and will go far towards giving you an unblemished skin—one which proclaims health. I have sent the names of creams.

**Evelyn.** So you have hair of ruddy gold which is becoming so scanty that you are afraid of losing it altogether. Don't be down-hearted over its sad condition, for baldness is almost unknown among women. I daresay you have tried several hair tonics, and have voted them no good after a brief trial. However, I am going to ask you to make one more trial, although I cannot guarantee that the experiment will turn out a success. I may say this for your encouragement—that I have not known a case of falling hair where the sufferer went to work in earnest to recapture her crown of glory, that the results have not been highly satisfactory. So all you need is a store of patience, a good hair-brush and a tonic which should prove a friend. However, all this is as naught, unless you will promise to use your busy finger-tips in a daily massage of the scalp—which should respond to such treatment in a short time. That is really all there is to do—but it needs daily repetition.

**Marcella.** It is probable that the skin trouble of which you complain is the outcome of some nervous disturbance. In any case, your physician would be the authority to consult regarding it. You say that you have suffered from indigestion—and any interference with the process of digestion



FROM PARIS  
A black satin beauty dress with an inset of the reverse side of the material and white insets on the cuffs.

is likely to affect the skin unpleasantly. Perhaps the trouble is hyperacidity—in which case bicarbonate of soda and milk of magnesia will be sure to help you. But the family doctor can tell you all about it better than I, and I am sure that tiresome eruption will disappear under his careful treatment. Then you may turn your attention to lotions and creams, a list of which I am sending you. You say you are a

## The Tilt That Makes for Chic

IT IS quite a time since hats of any kind have been worn otherwise than "on the straight." Brims may have been uneven and the outline of some of the helmets fantastic to a degree,



This charming swathed turban is in shades of rose and beige, with broad satin ribbon as its material.

decided brunette, then the rachel or brune powder is that to be used on the face—and not too much—just a mere dusting to remove the "shine" from which the luckiest is not free. Best fortune to your efforts!

It is easier to live with two tigresses than with two wives.—Talib Khan.

but the crown has always been placed fairly and squarely on the head.

During the last week or two, however, one has noticed the resuscitation of a lost art—the "tilting" of millinery.

In bygone days one's reputation for

chic depended almost entirely upon the angle at which one's toque was tilted. Any woman who could pull a hat over one ear without looking ridiculous was told by her milliner that she wore her hat like a Parisienne—and everyone was satisfied.

Since those days it has been the aim of some of the smartest Parisiennes to wear English-looking hats in the English way for all sports and informal occasions. *Noblesse oblige!* We now return the compliment by tilting our hats slightly forward and over one eye in the truly French manner.

We have become quite used to exposing one eyebrow and covering the other, but a hat that is actually tilted instead of being cut for this purpose gives an entirely different effect.

## A Song of Living

By Amelia Josephine Burr.

BECAUSE I have loved life, I shall have no sorrow to die.

I have sent up my gladness on wings, to be lost in the blue of the sky.

I have run and leapt with the rain, I have taken the wind to my breast.

My cheek like a drowsy child to the face of the earth I have prest.

Because I have loved life, I shall have no sorrow to die.

I have kissed young Love on the lips.

I have heard his song to the end. I have struck my hand like a seal in the loyal hand of a friend.

I have known the peace of heaven, the comfort of work done well.

I have longed for death in the darkness and risen alive out of hell.

Because I have loved life, I shall have no sorrow to die.

I give a share of my soul to the world when my course is run.

I know that another shall finish the task I must leave undone.

I know that no flower, no flint was in vain on the path I trod.

As one looks on a face through the window, through life I have looked on God.

Because I have loved life, I shall have no sorrow to die.

## The Plain Truth



No dentifrice can cure mouth ailments—but Minty's does the three necessary things for mouth-health perfectly. Removes every trace of tartar and film.

Makes the teeth brilliantly white.

Sterilizes and hardens the gums.

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**Minty's Triple Action tooth paste**  
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Earpiece No Bigger Than Dime Wins Enthusiastic Following Ten-Day Free Trial Offer

After twenty-five years devoted exclusively to the manufacture of scientific hearing-aids, the Canadian Acousticon Ltd., has just perfected a new model Acousticon that represents the greatest advance yet made in the recreation of hearing for the deaf. This latest Acousticon is featured by a tiny earpiece no bigger than a dime. Through this device, sounds are clearly and distinctly transmitted to subnormal ears with wonderful benefit to hearing and health alike. The makers offer an absolutely free trial for 10 days to any one person who may be interested, and a letter will bring one of these remarkable aids to your home for a thorough and convincing test. Send them your name and address today!

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Spring Frocks.

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MARRIAGES - DEATHS  
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All Notices must bear the Name and Address  
of the Sender  
ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Miss Sylvia Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wilkins, to Mr. Ralph Benson Wilko, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wilkins, was announced last week. The wedding will take place on Saturday, June 1st, at 2:30 o'clock at St. Clement's Church, Toronto.

Miss Gibson of Hamilton, is with her mother, Mrs. J. K. Kerr in Atlantic City.

Miss Elsie Johnston, of Toronto, and Miss Doris Seagram, who will be bridesmaids to Miss Evelyn Allan at her wedding on May 16 to Mr. George P. Watson, Jr., are entertaining at dinner in honor of the bride-elect at the Hunt Club, on Saturday night, April 27.

Miss Helen Beardsmore and Miss Yates who have been in Toronto for the winter are now at their place at Meadowdale.

Mrs. W. H. B. Atkins, of Bloor Street west, is again in Toronto after a sojourn in Atlantic City.

The engagement is announced of Anna-Mae Carolyn Hees, daughter of Mr. Harris L. Hees of St. George Street, Toronto, and the late Mrs. Hees, to Mr. Bethune Lauratt Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Lauratt Smith, of Toronto. The marriage will take place on Saturday, June 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wright of Rosedale, Toronto, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Helen Georgie Louise, to Mr. Gerald Nowling Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Walker, the marriage to take place on Saturday, June 22, at 3 o'clock at St. Simon's church, and afterwards at 68 Crescent road.

Colonel John Forbes Michie and his sister, Miss Michie of St. George Street, Toronto, will spend the summer in Scotland.

Mrs. W. Hamilton Burns, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Thursday of last week in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. R. J. Burns, of London, England.

Mr. and Mrs. George Burton, of Toronto, with Miss Betty Burton and Mrs. Kerr Cronyn, will sail for Europe about the middle of May.



The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon arrive in Toronto on Friday, May 3, and will be guests at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, for the day. They will attend the Eglinton Horse Show on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Shedden Laidlaw of Bedford Road, Toronto, and their daughter, Miss Elisabeth Laidlaw, sail on Thursday of this week for Europe. They will spend several weeks in England.

Mrs. Campbell Macdonald, her sister-in-law, Miss M. Macdonald, and her niece, Miss Dorothy Macdonald, are again in Toronto from Atlantic City.

Hume Blake, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Storms, Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Band, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arkell.

Among the Canadian ladies who will receive cards for attendance or presentation at Court by Mrs. P. C. Larkin, wife of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, are the following: Miss Elizabeth Baird, of Winnipeg; Miss Millicent Bickford, of Toronto; Mrs. W. Massey Birks, of Montreal; Mrs. Charles Cambie, Miss Cecil E. Cambie, of Toronto; Mrs. Colin Campbell and Miss Elizabeth Campbell, of

Winnipeg; Lady Currie and Miss Marjorie Currie, of Montreal; Madame Athanas David and Miss Simone David, of Montreal; Mrs. Robert Dennistoun and Miss Mildred Dennistoun, of Winnipeg; Mrs. R. Heywood Easthope, of Brantford; Mrs. Francis H. Gage, and Miss Beatrice E. Gage, Mrs. John J. Gibbons and Miss Kathleen Gibbons, Mrs. James Hamilton and Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, all of Toronto; Mrs. Frederick Hammond, Miss Gwen-dolyn E. Hammond and Miss Gertrude A. Hammond, of Banff; Miss Sonya M. Henderson, of Hamilton; Miss Catherine Rose, of Ottawa; Mrs. Herbert Marler, of Montreal; Miss Winnifred McConnell, of Ottawa; Miss Phoebe Nobbs, of Montreal; Mrs. Henry Rawlings and Miss Margaret Rawlings, of Montreal; Mrs. Frank Reid and Miss Esther Reid, of London, Ont.; Miss Helen Taylor, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Roy Wolvin, of Montreal.

Colonel Humphrey Snow and Mrs. Snow of Rideau Cottage, Ottawa, have been recently the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald R. Lockhart of Toronto, have announced the engagement of their younger daughter, Isabel Beatrice, to Mr. Ernest Middleton Lee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Lee, of Goderich, the marriage to take place on Saturday, June 15, at St. Simon's church, at 3.30, and afterwards at 5 Powell avenue.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Grayson Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Smith, Toronto, to Mr. Anatole Nicholas de Galatoff, the marriage to take place the end of June.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Hayes, daughter of Mr. Walter F. Hayes, and the late Mrs. Hayes to Mr. Lorne H. Tudhope, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, of Toronto, took place on Wednesday afternoon of last week, April 17, at 4 o'clock at the Church of the Messiah, Toronto, the Rev. Ramsay Armitage, officiating. The church was decorated with snapdragons, iris and narcissi and palms. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charming in a gown of powder blue crepe with grey fox collar and blue felt hat. She carried an old-fashioned bouquet of forget-me-nots, roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Her sister, Miss Ruth Hayes, was her only attendant, and was smartly gowned in flesh color georgette with large felt hat of the same shade and carried a bouquet of sweetheart roses. Mr. Jack McMaster acted as best man. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left on their honeymoon and sailed on Saturday for Bermuda. On their return they will live on Glen Echo road. The bride travelled in a tweed tailor-made in grey, with grey hat and sable fur. Mrs. Tudhope, mother of the bridegroom, was very smart in parchment color chiffon and lace with cape of the same shade having a fox collar, a small hat, rope of pearls and corsage of yellow and brown orchids.

The engagement is announced of Edith Wilton, daughter of Lady Baillie and of the late Sir Frank Baillie, of Toronto, to Mr. Donald Fleetwood Benson, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Benson, of Montreal, formerly of Quebec. The wedding will take place on Friday, June 14, at Oakville, Ont.

Mrs. E. Baird Ryckman and her daughter, Miss Barbara Ryckman are again in Toronto from the Mediterranean cruise.

Miss Katharine Christie is again in Toronto from Chicago.

Mrs. Sigmund Samuel, of Toronto and London, England, left on Thursday of last week to sail for England.

Mrs. T. J. Macabe, of Toronto, is a visitor in Philadelphia, guest of her mother, Mrs. Van Horne Eby.

The Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, Principal and vice-chancellor of Queen's university, Kingston, and Mrs. Taylor, were in Toronto for the Zeebrugge Day banquet in the crystal ball-room, King Edward hotel, last week.

Mrs. Latham Burns is again in Toronto from New York, whither she accompanied her mother, Mrs. Victor Cavithra of St. George Street.

Mrs. Theodore Brough and the Misses Alice and Widmer Brough are again in Toronto after two months spent in the South of France.



MRS. W. E. PHILLIPS  
Daughter of R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, a prominent Canadian horsewoman who has hastened her return from an Italian tour in order to be present at the opening of the Toronto Horse Show at Eglinton on May Day.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week at Government House, Toronto, in honor of Colonel Humphrey Snow and Mrs. Snow of Rideau Cottage, Ottawa, who were their guests for several days. The guests were Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Lady Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Band, Colonel and Mrs. Torrance Beardsmore, Colonel and Mrs. Ewart Robinson, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Bellatt, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, and Mrs. George Wilson.

Miss Jean McIlwraith has returned to Burlington, Ontario, after spending the winter at Savannah, Georgia.

Mrs. Hugh Ayers, of Toronto, entertained at tea at the Mississauga Golf Club on Thursday of last week for the members of the D'Oyly Carte Company.

Mrs. William Hendrie is again in Hamilton after some weeks spent in Aiken, South Carolina.

Mrs. Wellington Parsons and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fulford are again in Toronto after a tour round the world.

Mrs. George Stewart of Belleville, and Mrs. Robert Bremner of London, Ontario, have been visiting in Toronto, guests of Mrs. James Grace.

Colonel Walter Gow of Chestnut Park, Toronto, recently returned home from a tour around the world.

Among guests from Toronto at the dance given in Hamilton last week-end by Mr. and Mrs. Allan Young were, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, Mr. and Mrs.

Winnipeg; Lady Currie and Miss Marjorie Currie, of Montreal; Madame Athanas David and Miss Simone David, of Montreal; Mrs. Robert Dennistoun and Miss Mildred Dennistoun, of Winnipeg; Mrs. R. Heywood Easthope, of Brantford; Mrs. Francis H. Gage, and Miss Beatrice E. Gage, Mrs. John J. Gibbons and Miss Kathleen Gibbons, Mrs. James Hamilton and Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, all of Toronto; Mrs. Frederick Hammond, Miss Gwen-dolyn E. Hammond and Miss Gertrude A. Hammond, of Banff; Miss Sonya M. Henderson, of Hamilton; Miss Catherine Rose, of Ottawa; Mrs. Herbert Marler, of Montreal; Miss Winnifred McConnell, of Ottawa; Miss Phoebe Nobbs, of Montreal; Mrs. Henry Rawlings and Miss Margaret Rawlings, of Montreal; Mrs. Frank Reid and Miss Esther Reid, of London, Ont.; Miss Helen Taylor, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Roy Wolvin, of Montreal.

Sir Joseph and Lady Flavell, of Queen's Park, are again in Toronto from Augusta, Georgia.

Sir Robert and Lady Falconer of Queen's Park, Toronto, will leave in June for South Africa to attend the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen has returned to Toronto from Florida.

May week promises a record in smart parties in connection with the Toronto Horse Show. Reservations have been made for many afternoon and evening parties, especially for the gala visit of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon, at the splendid new club premises, where accommodation has been extended to include a badminton court, bowling alleys, billiard, sun and card rooms which are furnished in modernistic style.



MISS VIRGINIA GUNDY  
The engagement was recently announced of Miss Virginia Gundy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Gundy, of Chestnut Park, Toronto, to Mr. John H. Thompson.



MR. JOHN H. THOMPSON  
Both photos by Frederick Lynde and Sons

Facts About Tea series—No. 1.

## Tea - its origin

Five thousand years ago a venturesome Chinaman, so we are told, penetrated the forests of Assam in India and discovered the tea plant. He took it home and planted it... and so the story goes. This is legend but ancient writers of China tell us definitely that tea was growing in China in 2700 B.C.

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East shore Lake Simcoe; sixty-five miles from Toronto, two miles from golf course; 8 acres, 800 feet lake frontage; boating, safe bathing, woods, large lawn, tennis and Badminton Courts; flowers, small fruits, vegetable garden; two-car garage with accommodation for chauffeur—House contains two large reception rooms, five double bedrooms, two bathrooms, five fireplaces, well furnished, linen, bedding, plate, etc. Complete electrical service. Rent includes service of gardener. Photographs on request.

Further particulars apply  
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Telephone Adelaide 0367.

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Roselawn and Avenue Road

MAY 1, 2, 3, 4  
2.30 and 8.00

Popular Program of 55 Events—Hunters, Jumpers, Harness and Saddle Horses, Ponies—Musical Ride by Royal Canadian Dragoons. (Military Band.)

Admission 50c; Children 25c. Reserved Seats \$1. (Includes Tax in Each Case.)

TICKETS AT MOODEY'S AND AT THE ARENA

LAWTON AVENUE BUSSES





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Gorgeous (yet elusive) in colour, rich to the feel, beautiful to the eye, draping in perfect harmony with the new soft lines. Created to interpret the swinging draperies, and the flared lines of the hour.

★ Smart frocks of Celanese Fabric... distinguished evening gowns... slim sports wear... smart summer coats... are now being shown by the Stores.

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## CELANESE FABRICS

Celanese is the registered trademark in Canada of Canadian Celanese

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Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Stewart of Toronto, have been spending several days at Muskoka Lodge.

Mrs. Bartlett has returned to Charlottetown, P.E.I., after a visit in Toronto, where she was the guest of Mrs. H. A. Richardson.

At the marriage of Miss Ruth Phipps to Mr. Oliver which takes place next

man Phipps, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. Beverley Matthews and Mr. Hadden Meek will be ushers.

Mrs. Herbert Willson, formerly Miss Gwendolyn Goldie of Guelph, received for the first time since her marriage on a recent Wednesday at her residence on Admiral Road, Toronto. The bride wore a smart frock of pale blue georgette and carried a bouquet of pink



**ELIZABETH JOAN, AND FRIEND, BRER RABBIT**  
Charming little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Jr., of Montreal, with her rabbit peeping over her shoulder.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

month, the bridal attendants will be Miss Helen Staunton, maid of honor, Miss Margaret Hunt, Miss Betty Southam, Miss Dolly MacIntosh and Miss K. Nettiefield, bridesmaids; Mr. Stanley Duncan, best man; Mr. Nor-

snapdragons and roses. Mrs. Thomas Goldie in handsome dress of black crepe and old lace received with her daughter, Miss Willson, sister-in-law of the bride, in beige georgette with corsage bouquet of pink roses also received. Mrs. W. P. Caven, Mrs. John Goldie and Mrs. Frank Evans presided at the tea-table, which was very pretty with pink snapdragons, tulips and iris. The tea assistants were Mrs. J. Phillips-Jones (sister), Mrs. R. G. Macdonald, Miss Lally Fleming, Miss Eleanor McCubbin, Miss Marjorie Readey, and Miss Gwen Jones.

Mrs. D'Arcy Coulson, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of her father, Mr. H. Phelan of Castle Frank Road.

Mrs. J. K. Kerr and her daughter, Mrs. Gibson, of Hamilton, Ontario, have returned from Atlantic City.

Lady Gibson of Hamilton, was in Toronto on Monday of this week for Mrs. H. D. Warren's Reception and Tea at the Royal Ontario Museum.

Mrs. Franklin Jones has returned to New York after a visit to her sister, Mrs. Bingham Allan, in Toronto.

The Jonkheer and Madam Richard August Van Schuylenburgh are leaving Washington in June for Copenhagen where Jonkheer Van Schuylenburgh has been transferred from the Dutch Legation at Washington. Before sailing they will visit the latter's mother, Mrs. John McMartin, in Montreal. Mrs. Van Schuylenburgh was formerly Miss Jean McMartin.

Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the United States Minister to Canada, who has been spending the past few weeks at her country home, "Highover", North Beverley, Mass., is again in Ottawa.

Miss Peggy Law, formerly of Victoria, B.C., who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. H. Blake, in Montreal, is sailing for England in May. Mrs. Blake will go to Murray Bay early next month.

The engagement is announced of Ruth Maude Elder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Burpee, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Canon E. A. W. Hamington, to the Rev. John Lowe, fellow of Trinity College, Toronto, elder son of the late Rev. H. P. Lowe, and Mrs. Lowe, of Kingston. The marriage will take place in June.

Mrs. Hugh Aird, of Dunvegan Road, Toronto, will entertain at a Tea on Saturday afternoon, May 4.

Mrs. Henry Cockshutt of Brantford, and her daughter, Miss Margaret Cockshutt, left on April 25 for Italy, and later on Colonel Cockshutt will join them in Europe.

The marriage of Miss Gwendolyn Wilkes, youngest daughter of Col. A. J. and Mrs. Wilkes, of Brantford, to Mr. Walter Shirley Coate, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Coate, took place on Saturday afternoon, April 20, in Grace Anglican Church, Brantford, the Ven. Archdeacon Fotheringham officiating. The service was fully choral. Miss Margaret Cockshutt sang during the signing of the register. The bride, gowned in French ivory satin, was given away by her father and was attended by Miss Mary Marquis, Brantford, and Mrs. Lester Hopkins, Toronto. Little Fern Armstrong, Ottawa, niece of the bride, was flower girl, Mr. Grayson Burruss was best man and the ush-



## Avon House Opens

The beautiful staircase hall is characteristic of Elizabethan times. The lofty ceiling is beamed with oak. Time has added its rich finish to the wood of the staunch old door and staircase.

THE **ROBERT SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED

## The Tiny Flame that Freezes

WHY didn't someone think of it long ago? That's what you're going to say when you understand what little there is to be understood about this remarkable refrigerator.

Heat power replaces motive power in the Electrolux. Physical action takes the place of mechanical action.

There is no moving mechanism. Just a tiny gas flame, a trickle of water, and an ordinary freezing liquid. The flame expands the liquid to vapor. The water condenses it back again. And there you have the whole story, for in this cycle of physical change, intense, even cold is produced.

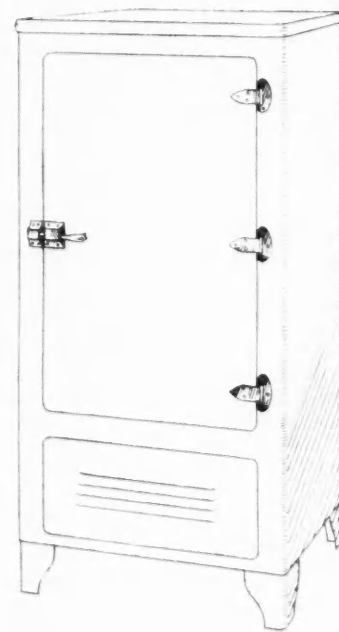
There is not a thing to renew or replace, ever, unless it be the inexpensive little gas burner, after years of use. The refrigerating liquid is permanently and

hermetically sealed within the system. There is not the slightest sound or vibration to this refrigerator. No mechanism to wear, to need oil, to get out of adjustment.

The flame burns continuously. Once you light it the chilling action starts and goes on endlessly without further attention from you. Should the gas flame ever go out for any reason, no harm is done. The chilling action stops, that is all. The gas automatically shuts off and cannot come back on until you are ready to light it.

The quantity of gas and water consumed is negligible. The flame is little bigger than

the pilot light on a stove. The water flow is a mere trickle. That explains why the Electrolux is the most economical refrigeration system in existence.



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ers were Adam Smith, Brantford, and Miss June Armstrong, Ottawa; Mr. Fraser Coate, Windsor, cousin of the bridegroom, and Leslie Scott, Toronto. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, "Hyreham", following the ceremony at the Church. The out-of-town guests were: Dr. A. Burton Wilkes, brother of the bride; Col. Logie Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. G. E. Top, Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Burruss, Miss Audrey Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Wilkes, Col. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williams, Miss Isobel Williams, Mr. and Mrs. MacIntosh, Miss Dolly MacIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. P. Watson, all of Toronto; Mr. Alister

H. B. MacKenzie, Mrs. J. F. Ransom Wilkes, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Gurd and Miss Betty Gurd, Sarina; Mr. E. D. Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. James Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Wigle, Mr. A. Martin and Miss Dorothy Martin, Hamilton. On their return from their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Coate will live in Brantford.





## Have a Cup of Tea!

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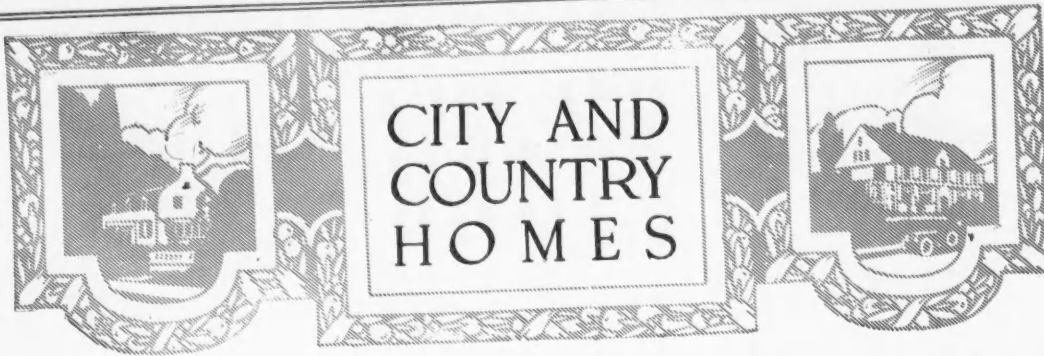
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## CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

### Domestic Architecture in Prince Edward Island

By Blodwen Davies

IT IS a peculiarity of island communities, great or small, to develop distinctive characteristics, and to foster them in spite of changes in surrounding communities. The sea is a wall which shuts in and shuts out, even in the days of swift transportation and communication. Prince Edward Island is no exception to the rule. When the Island was developing its native traits it was indeed isolated, a complete little colony with its own administration, its own solid and prosperous business affairs and a very sturdy native pride.

In that era many a fine home went up on the Island, built in the delightful manner of the Georgian and Colonial periods, with simplicity and restraint. Then came the florid days of the Victorian age and up went a multitude of houses bedecked with turrets and cupolas and twisting scrolls and fretwork. It is a hopeful sign that builders in

who was not only a Loyalist, but one of the most active agents in urging other Loyalists to quit the rebel states and settle on the Island. He brought the name Cherry Valley with him from New England, whence it had been transplanted from the family's ancestral estates in Devonshire. In the course of his first colonial enterprise Lord Selkirk was a guest in this old home. It is a very good example of eighteenth century architecture which can be adapted with delightful results to twentieth century homes. It is still occupied by the Beers family.

In Summerside is a charming old house with typical early colonial features. There are the wide windows divided into three, the wide center panel and the narrow side panels, twenty panes in all. There are the characteristic corner pieces to the main walls of the house, a sort of pilaster effect, from foundation to eaves, with a cornice



MR. W. CHESTER S. MCLURE'S RESIDENCE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.  
Designed by E. S. Blanchard from early Colonial homes in Prince Edward Island

the Island today are going back into that earlier era for their inspiration for modern homes.

Quebec has safely established an appreciation of the old French-Canadian type of dwelling and some of the most delightful homes now being built in Montreal are adaptations of the old manor house type. In Prince Edward Island, also, there has recently developed a distinct urge for the re-establishment of the colonial tradition. More and more of the Islanders are awakening to the possibilities of the charming domestic architectural fashion of Georgian days and its fitness for the setting which the Island provides.

Quebec works out her architectural fancies in stone. The Island tradition is essentially in wood.

Chief among the dwellings of importance in Prince Edward Island is the gracious old Government House, deserted now, and bereft of its century old vice-regal dignities. Government House mirrors the age which brought it into being. Many of the earliest settlers on the Island were men who had served in what were then the British colonies along the Atlantic and were rewarded for their services with grants of land. They were familiar with the architecture of Colonial America. Many others were Loyalists who travelled north to live under their native flag, taking along their household goods, old silver plate, a host of black slaves, and their old traditions. Thus, the Government House subsequently built on the edge of the town by the riverside was designed substantially along the lines of the old mansions of the rebel colonies. There is something in it reminiscent of Mount Vernon.

Natural conditions accounted for the prevalence of wooden houses on the Island. It is entirely devoid of stone which can be used for construction purposes. In early colonial days it was covered with timber, so that wood for building was cheap and easily available. It was then that the typical Island type of house evolved, the shingled house. The oldest house in Charlottetown is covered with shingles, stained black with age.

This little old place was once an inn, kept by a Methodist family named Bagnall. It was close by to the garrison and to the quays. Here in the early days of the nineteenth century, came Bishop Plessis from Quebec, after landing in all the magnificence of his robes of office. It was a fete day in Charlottetown and all the great folks came to call upon him.

Not far away, in another house which still stands, and which was then also a shingled house, was another inn, kept by a Catholic family of McPherson. In this house the good Bishop celebrated his first mass. It was during this visit that he gave the Island a titular saint, St. Dunstan of Canterbury.

The shingle type is one that can be charmingly adapted to cottages, today, and this is being done with very satisfactory effect. They must be unpainted, for the typical native Island shingled house is a weather-stained, silver-grey. It is a fact that these unpainted, shingled houses, on the open, wind-swept countryside, sometimes seem to be burnished until they gleam like dull silver in the sunlight.

Some of the Loyalists who settled on the Island were people of wealth and of importance. American privateers found Charlottetown sufficiently tempting to loot it of thousands of pounds worth of plate and furniture, and carried off some of its citizens as prisoners into the hands of George Washington himself. These families built homes in keeping with their hopes and ambitions.

One of the most charming of these to survive is Cherry Valley, on an estate from which the settlement today takes its name. The builder of Cherry Valley was Joseph Beers,

supporting the corner of the roof. This pilaster effect is delightful, and is frequently to be found throughout the Island.

Nearby to this old house is a curious building. On the ground floor is a door and two French windows, and in line with them on the second floor three French windows. Above them the gable end of the house protrudes several feet. This house is said to have been used as a court house, in which one of the presiding judges was Judge Pope, a Father of Confederation.

There was another and a later type of dwelling, a distinct reflection of the changing history of the colony. It developed in the prosperous days when Island clippers sailed around the world and competed in the European trade. Rich sea captains built fine homes for themselves, adding new features to the foundation of the colonial style. Characteristic of this time is the house built by Captain William Douse on one of the most delightful sites in all the Island, on the western side of Charlottetown, overlooking the water. This old place is deserted now, but there is such a charm about it, such a fascination about the site chosen by the old trader, that I frequently made my way there and could easily realize the delight the old captain took in his home. In this spacious old house are still several pieces of furniture brought to the Island in his sailing ships, and now too massive to find a place in the smaller houses of his descendants. There are delightful cupboards tucked here and there, ship fashion, with a compactness so reminiscent of the carpentry which went into the trim old clipper ships that it would be simple to guess what sort of a citizen put up the lovely old house.

The pilaster effect is present here, in every angle of the house, even on the porch at the side of the house, shown in the picture. But the most interesting thing about it is the huge dormer window.

A Charlottetown architect who is intensely interested in the revival of the colonial tradition is E. S. Blanchard who has very happily introduced some of the old characteristics into some of the most interesting of recently built Island homes. This huge dormer window, Mr. Blanchard says, is a feature which he has never seen anywhere except in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and some English seaport towns, though he thinks it may possibly exist in other places. It seems, he says, to be indigenous to seaport towns.

"I have wondered," said Mr. Blanchard, "if it was meant to take the place of the 'captain's walk' in New England houses of the same type—a place where one could command a good view of the sea and so watch for the return of vessels in which one was interested."

This old dormer window in the Douse house is so situated that it commands a wide view of the harbor and bears out the supposition.

The residence of Mr. Chester McLure in Charlottetown is an example of the adaption of the old colonial features to a modern dwelling. This was recently built on Mr. Blanchard's design, and there the great dormer window finds a place.

There is a very keen interest among the younger folks of the Island province in these traditions of the past as they effect the home and its furnishings, and so far as domestic architecture is concerned, that interest is expressing itself in a practical and very commendable way. The Island has been spared the mushroom expansion which has worked such havoc in some parts of the country. It has time to deliberate and now that this healthy concern for colonial traditions has asserted itself, more and more of its new homes will express themselves in terms indigenous to that delightful corner of Canada.

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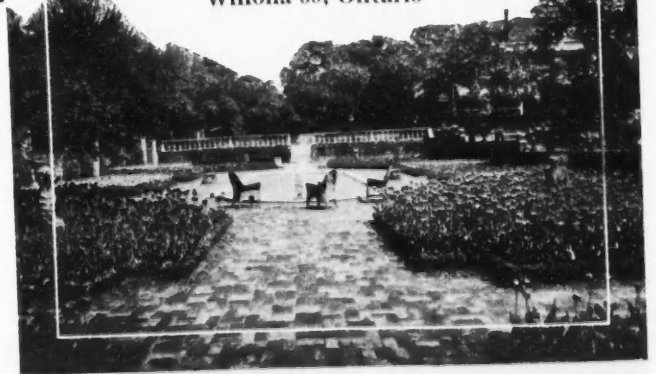
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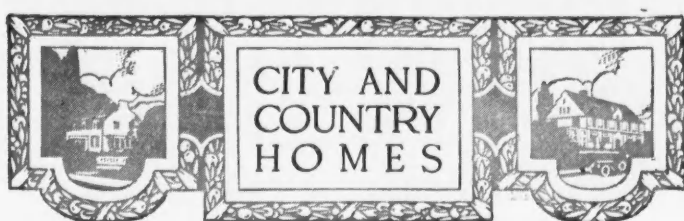
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## Summer Care of the Garden

By Henry J. H. Moore, C.H.M.

TO neglect our lawns and gardens during the summer will certainly result in injury which may take months to repair. Especially during July and August should care in maintenance be exercised. Trees, shrubs and especially evergreens

enemy. Not only however should it be watered as necessary but a fertilizer applied occasionally. A simple mixture of finely screened wood ashes (one part) and of soil (two parts) to which is added a little bone meal is splendid for the lawn. Another



DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
The old Douse house from the side, typical of the houses built by wealthy shop owners. It has the great dormer window feature looking over the harbor.

—Photo by Blodwen Davies.

must be watered if drought persists to keep them in health and vigor. The lawn must likewise receive attention for drought is its greatest

good mixture is fowl manure (one part) and soil (six parts) finely screened. Where quick results are desired a light sprinkling of ammonium sulphate should be given occasionally and be watered in.

To maintain a neat appearance in your garden cultivate and keep down the weeds and remove all dead leaves and old flowering growths from your plantations. Neatly trim the edges of beds, borders and walks so that at the height of the season

that the large majority of shrubs should be pruned just after their flowers fade. Among the kinds to be pruned during the summer, or rather thinned, are Spiraea Van Houttei, the Bridal Wreath, Mock Oranges, Weigelia, Lilacs of all kinds, Japanese Flowering Quince (early summer), Forsythe or Golden Bells (early summer) and Deutzias of all kinds. Roses, Hydrangeas and certain Spiraeas should not be pruned until spring; these Spiraeas being the kinds such as the variety Anthony Waterer which produce their flowers from growths made in spring at the end of the branches. A little study of your shrubs will reveal their nature. Kinds which flower on current year's growth should be pruned in spring. Those which flower on growths of the previous year should be pruned in summer. The pruning of these consists largely in removing the old flowering growths.

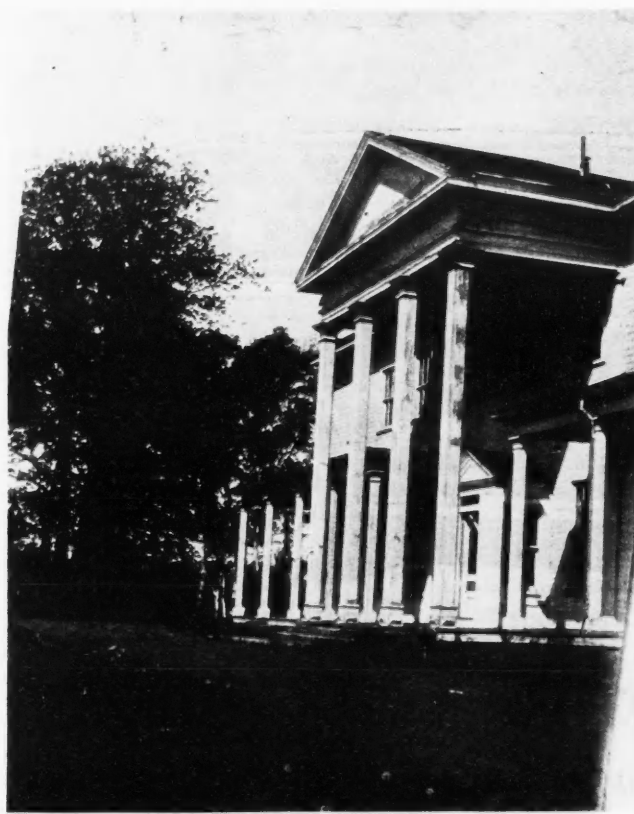
## Earthworms in the Lawns

ALTHOUGH earthworms actually benefit the soil physically and chemically, as well as indirectly by providing food for birds, they are a serious pest on lawns and especially on golf greens.

The most effective remedy is corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury). This may be used as a liquid (two to three ounces dissolved in 50 gallons of water used for 1000 square feet of turf) and washed into the ground with at least twice that amount of water after the application. If enough water is used it will not burn the turf. Corrosive sublimate may also be used dry. Mix 2 or 3 ounces to two cubic feet of sand and scatter over 1000 square feet of green. Water profusely after this.

Ammonium sulphate, which is an acid fertilizer often used on lawns, is also effective unless the soil is very alkaline. Use three pounds to 1000 square feet of turf. Do not use this if clover is desired, since clover will not stand acid soil.

Arsenate of lead (one pound to 1000 square feet of turf) is good on greens made of bentgrass. Mix with sand



DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
Government House, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

—Photo by Blodwen Davies.

the area will be at its best, as it should.

The areas in which seeds of herbaceous perennials have been sown will require to be shaded from the hot sun—otherwise little or no germination will take place. Also when transplanted shade must be afforded for a few days and the plants watered whenever necessary.

To maintain the hybrid tea and dwarf Poyantha Roses at their best all summer the old flower-bearing stems should be removed two or three joints down. This will promote the production of new flowering growths and so a succession of bloom will be favored. Insect pests which are particularly annoying during the hottest period must be controlled by spraying. The occasional use of the hose may hold green aphids in check, these being the greatest enemies of the Rose. If this method fails spraying with a nicotine solution will be found effective.

Toward the middle or end of July when the Delphiniums fade remove the old flowering stocks. Fresh flower-bearing growths will then be produced to give during September another display.

The annual display of flowers on your shrubs depends largely on their treatment as far as pruning is concerned. It is not generally known

(one pound to two cubic feet of sand), and broadcast when the grass is dry. Repeat the application every three or four weeks until the earthworms disappear.

For earthworms in flowerpots and flower beds apply lime water (two cups of unslaked lime in three gallons of water). Tobacco dust mixed with the soil is also good.

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live within an income as without one.  
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But before they all left, they made  
enough money to put their sons  
through dental school.—Key Features.



Mrs. Frederick G. Knowlton of Saint  
John entertained at dinner at the Ad-  
miral Beatty Hotel on Thursday eve-  
ning in honor of Mrs. John A. Richard-  
son of Fredericton, wife of Bishop Rich-  
ardson, both of who have been spending  
a month in Saint John. Spring flowers  
decorated the centre of the table and  
the guests were, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs.  
James F. Robertson, Mrs. H. W. Scho-  
field, Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. Stewart  
Skinner, Mrs. L. W. Knight, Mrs. Ham-

Anglin, Mrs. Penniston Starr, Mrs. John  
E. McCready, Mrs. Charles M. Bost-  
wick, Mrs. MacGregor Grant, Miss  
Hortense Maher and Miss Sylvia Feink.

Mrs. Lucien Visart de Bury of Mont-  
real, is the guest of her mother, Mrs.  
George Keator, Paddock Street, Saint  
John.

Mrs. George McA. Blizard was host-  
ess on Monday afternoon at a small



MR. AND MRS. H. LORNE TUDHOPE  
Mrs. Tudhope was before her marriage on April 17, in Toronto, Miss Peggy  
Hayes, and the bridegroom the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope,  
of Toronto.

—Both photos by Charles Aylett.

mond Evans, Mrs. H. Russell Sturdee,  
Miss Ethel Hazen Jarvis, Miss Annie  
Scammell, Miss Louise Howard and  
Miss Nora Stewart.

Miss Margaret Tilley was hostess at  
Carleton House, Saint John, on Tues-  
day evening at a delightful bridge in  
honor of Mrs. Eric Morse of Halifax  
who spent a few days in Rothesay with  
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M.  
Robinson. Those present including the  
guest of honor were Mrs. Gerald G.

but very enjoyable bridge in honor of  
Mrs. David Pidgeon of Toronto and her  
sister, Mrs. Walker Craibe of Detroit,  
who are in Saint John, visiting their  
mother, Mrs. Andrew Rainnie.

Mrs. Frederick R. Taylor and Mrs.  
D. Laurence MacLaren of Saint John  
left on Monday evening to spend a  
short time in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin are  
at their residence, Parkwood, in Osha-

wa, after the winter spent at their place  
in Aiken, South Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Easson and Miss  
Frances Logan are again in Toronto  
after a round-the-world cruise.

Mr. Hazen L. Short who has been on  
the staff of the "Canada Permanent"  
in Saint John, left for Montreal and  
in future will reside with his parents.  
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Short in  
Montreal. Mr. Short was tendered a  
dinner at the Riverside golf and coun-  
try club on Saturday evening by a num-  
ber of his friends when a presentation  
was made to him as a farewell gift.  
Mr. Short was one of the most popular  
members of the younger social set.

Miss Laura Robinson entertained at a  
very enjoyable bridge at her residence  
on Mount Pleasant Avenue, Saint John,  
on Friday evening when cards were  
played at seven tables. Prizes for high-  
est scores were awarded to Mrs. W. B.  
Tennant, Mrs. Ralph Robertson and  
Mrs. A. Neil McLean. A beautifully  
arranged supper was served at eleven  
o'clock when the table decorations con-  
sisted of a centre piece of beautiful red  
and pink roses. Mrs. A. Neil McLean  
and Mrs. J. D. McKenna presided.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Curry of  
Saint John, gave a very enjoyable  
mixed bridge on Tuesday evening at  
their residence in honor of Miss Helen  
Holmes of Toronto. Bridge was played  
at four tables and prizes were awarded  
to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, Miss  
Margaret Tilley, and Mr. David Scho-  
field. Miss Holmes received a very  
pretty guest prize. Darwin tulips pre-  
dominated in the decorating scheme in  
the drawing-room where the bridge  
tables were.

The officer commanding and officers of  
the York Rangers regiment enter-  
tained at a bridge and dance on Sat-  
urday night, in Toronto, Lt.-Col. and Mrs.  
J. Murray Muir receiving the guests.

Mrs. Charles Swabey is again in Tor-  
onto after a sojourn in Atlantic City.

Miss Isobel Williams of Toronto, and  
Miss Bertha Fleming are in Brantford,  
guests of Miss Isobel Cockshutt.

Mrs. Murray MacLaren of Saint  
John, N.B., is a visitor in Toronto,  
guest of her son, Mr. Ian M. Mac-  
Laren of Bolton Drive.

The marriage of Miss Magdeleine  
Hebert, daughter of Madame L. H.  
Hebert, of Montreal, to Mr. George Gar-  
neau, son of Sir George and Lady Gar-  
neau, of Quebec, will take place on  
Wednesday morning, May 8, at eleven  
o'clock, at St. James' Cathedral. His  
Grace Archbishop Gauthier will officiate  
at the ceremony. The wedding recep-  
tion will be held at the Ritz-Carlton  
Hotel.

Miss Louise Gooderham of Toronto,  
is in Montreal this week to attend the  
marriage of Miss Pearl Forsyth, for-  
merly of Toronto, to Dr. A. Smirle  
Lawson on Saturday afternoon of this  
week.

At the wedding of Miss Pearl For-  
syth, formerly of Toronto, niece of Mr.  
and Mrs. Alexander B. Bethune, to Dr.  
Alexander Smirle Lawson, which is tak-  
ing place on Saturday afternoon of this  
week, April 27, at the Church of St.  
Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, the  
bride will be attended by Mrs. Latham  
Burns, of Toronto, and Mrs. T. W. An-  
derson, of Montreal, as matrons of  
honor, with little Miss Frances Ander-  
son as flower girl, Mr. Rankin Nesbitt,

of Toronto, will be best man, and Mr.  
Latham Burns, Mr. George Harley, of  
Toronto, and Mr. William Power, of  
Quebec, ushers. The reception will be  
held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs.  
Bethune, 3459 Drummond Street,  
Montreal.

Mrs. John Broome, of Toronto, has  
been spending a few days in Ottawa  
with her mother, Mrs. Elmer Jones of  
Brookville, who was in Ottawa, guest  
of Mrs. S. H. Fleming.

Sir Edward and Lady Kemp are re-  
turning to Toronto about the middle  
of May from London and Paris. They  
will be passengers in the S. S. *Majestic*.

The Navy League Banquet in honor  
of Zeebrugge Day which took place on  
Thursday night of last week in the  
Crystal Ball Room of the King Edward  
Hotel, Toronto, under the distinguished  
patronage of the Governor-General and  
Viscountess Willingdon, the Lieutenant-  
Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, the  
Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Fergus-  
son, the Mayor of Toronto and Mrs.  
McBride was a most successful affair.  
There were beautiful floral decorations  
presented by Mrs. Timothy Eaton in  
honor of her late son, Sir John Eaton,  
who was Chairman of the first Cam-  
paign of the Navy League.

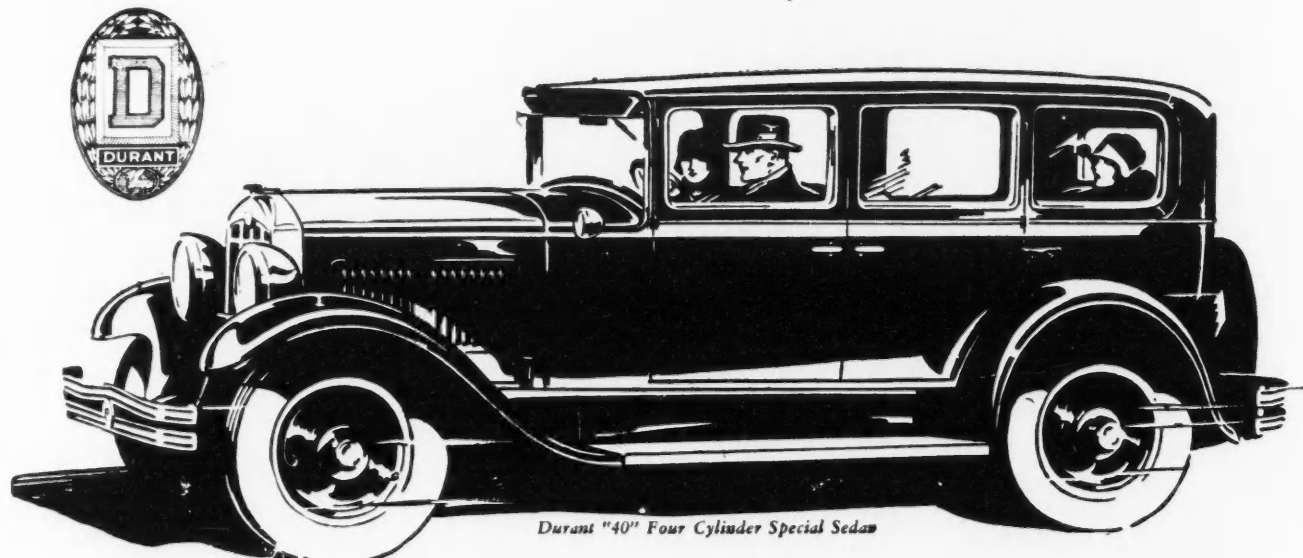
At the head table were the President, Mr. and  
Mrs. Bruce Taylor, Mr. Samuel Harris,  
Mrs. Harris, the latter smart in printed  
chiffon with diamonds and pink pearls  
for ornament. Archbishop McNeil, the  
Mayor of Toronto and Mrs. McBride,  
the latter wearing black silk with dia-  
monds, General and Mrs. Draper, Hon.  
George Henry, Mrs. Henry, Brig-Gen-  
eral and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. J. A. Stewart,  
Lieut.-Col. Andrew and Mrs. MacLean,  
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McFarland, Com-  
mander C. E. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs.  
Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Woods,  
Lieut.-Col. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Bre-  
linger, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stone, Mrs.  
H. S. Griffin, Mr. and Madame Bar-  
rauco, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Conlin.

Other tables had well known repre-  
sentatives of various organizations in  
Toronto as follows: Lord Wenyness branch,  
Navy League, Mrs. C. Jones, hostess;  
Canadian National Institute for the  
Blind, Lady Hallie, hostess; Conserva-  
tive club, Miss Helen Durie, hostess;  
Protestant Federation of Patriotic  
Women of Canada, Mrs. Lincoln Hun-  
ter, hostess; Mrs. John R. MacNicol,  
hostess; Women's Medical alumnae, Dr.  
Edna Guest, hostess; United Empire  
Loyalists, Mrs. J. A. Cameron, hostess;  
Local Council of Women, Mrs. J. W.  
McFarland, hostess; Catholic Women's  
league, Mrs. P. E. McCarthy, hostess;  
St. George's society, Mr. G. B. Woods,  
host; Admiral Tyrwhitt chapter, I. O.  
D. E., Mrs. Ferguson Gies, hostess; The  
Chamberlain chapter, I. O. D. E., Mrs.  
Deacon, hostess; Silver Cross chapter,  
I. O. D. E., Mrs. W. R. Jackson, host-  
ess; Conservative club, Mrs. J. A. Mc-  
Cabe, Miss L. McNeilly, Miss Annie  
Johnston, Mrs. Fred West, Mrs. Edwin  
Field, hostesses; Board of Trade, pre-  
sident as host; Ladies Auxiliary, Cana-  
dian Legion, Mrs. Ginn, hostess; Sam  
Harris branch, Navy League, Mrs. H. H.  
Helliwell, Mrs. Kenneth Stratton, Miss  
Lena Chatterton, hostesses; Women's  
Liberal Conservative association, Mrs.  
J. E. Skirrow, Mrs. C. G. Williams,  
Mrs. Geo. Heal, hostesses.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Beverley Robinson  
of Montreal, sailed in the S. S. *Isle de  
France* on Saturday of last week for  
Europe where they will be for several  
months.

Lieut.-Col. V. G. Curry has returned to  
Montreal after the winter spent in  
Bermuda.

## DEVOTED TO QUALITY



Durant "40" Four Cylinder Special Sedan

# 10 Minutes—

— In a Durant Showroom

YOUR first impression will be that the body lines  
and color schemes are exceptionally attractive . . .  
and when you examine the upholstery, deep cushions  
and roominess of the interior you will understand the  
comfort that will attend your journeys.

An explanation of the Red Seal "L"-head Continental  
motor, its scientific correctness and ability to serve, will  
suggest a drive. Then, you will realize that the unseen  
asset . . . quality . . . is everywhere present in full  
measure to give you the greatest dollar value obtainable  
in any motor car.

Red Seal Continental Motor  
Eandix Four-wheel Brakes  
Morse Silent Timing Chain  
Full Force Feed Lubrication



Built by  
DURANT MOTORS of CANADA LIMITED - TORONTO, CANADA  
Rugby Trucks 1/2 Ton to 1 1/4 Ton Capacities

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A GOOD CAR

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Welsh Motors, Limited, 622 College St.  
Mills & Hudson, Limited, 3147 Yonge St.  
Toronto Durant Co., Limited, 707-775 Danforth Ave.  
Toronto Durant Co., Limited, 3032-34 Dundas St. W.  
Spencer Motors, 1461 Gerrard St. E.  
George Blyth, New Toronto.

S. E. Chapman, Weston.  
Motor Sales & Machinery Co., Limited, Port Credit.  
Joselin Bros., Birch Cliff.  
Johnston Bros., Vaughan Rd., York Township.  
Universal Motors, West Hill.  
Wychwood Garage, 1415 Bathurst St.  
Baines Garage, 296 Parliament St.  
Orchard Park Garage, 1656 Queen St. E.

## A WOMAN'S FACE Her Pride and Fortune

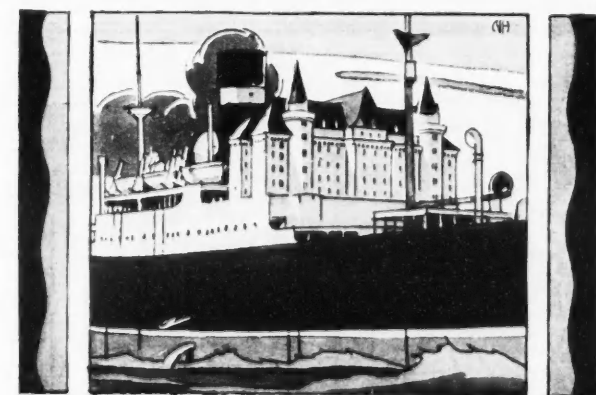
It is so easy with modern science and skill to rid the  
skin of all blemishes.

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treatments consist of Massage with a Vacuum ap-  
pliance, Electricity, Russian Bath, Medicated Pack,  
Clay and Egg Packs, and Violet Ray. These with Creams, Lotions, etc.,  
banish lines, wrinkles, hollows, purify the complexion, rest the muscles,  
and restore the glow of health and loveliness.

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THE moment you cross an Anchor-Donaldson  
gangplank, you sense a new atmosphere—rich  
with the hospitality of the old country homes of  
Scotland. You almost feel that you are already in  
Scotland. Pride in the tradition of the line inspires  
every member of the ship's staff, from Captain to  
Cabin Boy. The Captain and Purser are your hosts;  
your bedroom steward is your personal valet; a  
small army of stewards and chefs and cooks and  
deckhands see that you have everything you want  
—conspire to give you a foretaste of the traditional  
warmth of Scottish hospitality.

**ANCHOR-  
DONALDSON  
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### Sail Anchor-Donaldson

Book through The Robert Reford Co.  
Limited, Cor. Bay and Wellington  
Streets, Toronto (Tel. Elgin 3471), or  
any steamship agent.

Weekly sailings from Montreal (and Quebec) to Ireland,  
Scotland and England in conjunction with Cunard,  
commencing May 3rd . . . Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin  
and Third Class.

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### Women Who Live to Save

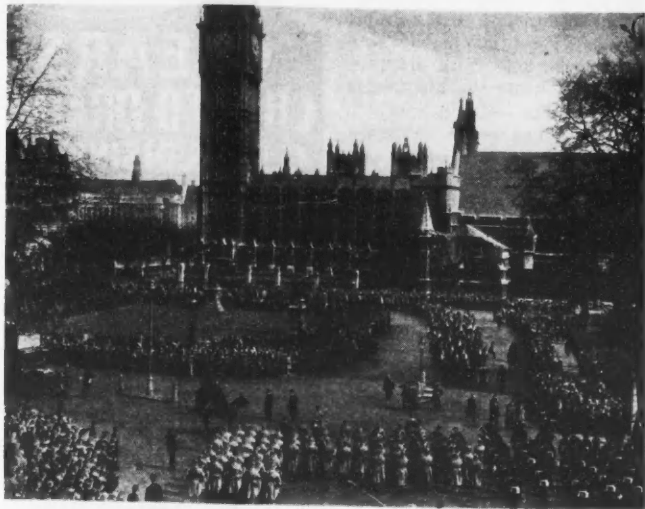
"A thrifty housewife"—it has always been the last word of praise for a woman, in the mouths, at least, of some men and old women.

It is true there can be few more despicable creatures than the extravagant, flibbertigibbet, gadabout woman

spicy touch of wickedness besides. We can supply all the solidity and virtue."

Conceit!—But there's something in what he said, maybe.

It's the case of the woman who sticks, the wife who can't grow with her husband, and she needs a strong hand just to make her spend.



FRENCH EX-SERVICE PILGRIMS IN LONDON  
The French Ex-Service men's delegation, leaving Westminster Abbey after paying homage at the tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

who recklessly spends her husband's hard-earned money on dress and fripperies. But that extreme is no worse than its opposite.

I think of Barbara, one of the prettiest, sweetest looking girls I knew. She and John were very much in love when they married—on £200 p. a. and hopes—four years ago. I was full of admiration for the way in which she "managed" on the tiny income; and John confessed to me that she made him so comfortable that he almost felt inclined not to work any harder.

John was really made of better stuff than that, however, and his employers knew it. He forged ahead fast, and the money flowed in.

A year later, walking through a cheap market, I met Barbara, shopping basket on arm, haggling fiercely, intensely to make a fish-barrow man bate a half-penny off a herring.

I ought not to have done so, but I stood in the shadow and watched and listened. The look on her face was hard and narrowed—like that of a cat stalking a bird. She won—and glowed all over with a supreme, greedy triumph.

Marriage and the need for carefulness in spending had let loose a secret, unsuspected vice in Barbara—saving. She lived for it, hungered for it, like a drug fiend for his dope.

When I visited them a short time ago, I found them still in the same tiny flat—with John earning at least £1,000 a year. John seemed perennially depressed; Barbara absorbed in her thoughts. There was enough food—just—on the table, but the butter was certainly margarine. Barbara was dowdily dressed and not as pretty as she had been.

A week later at a party I was talking to a mutual man friend, while he watched John almost too obviously enjoying his dinner and the company of his frivolous little neighbour. Barbara was not there.

"Can't blame him," said the man friend. "What pleasure in life does Barbara give him? She's just a remorseless bank manager. Tons of money there now, and she won't spend a penny of it on anything unnecessary—nor let him either. He used to long to give her pretty things, and to see her enjoy herself. It's why he worked for the money."

He rambled on, "Fools women are not to see that we don't want 'em to be solid and virtuous. We want them happy and 'feminine' with perhaps a

### Back to the Viennese Waltz

EVER since the appearance of the Charleston more than three years ago there has been a steadily growing tendency towards monotony in dance music, says the Daily Mail. It is quite usual in a West End ballroom to hear quick-steps played without any variation for a couple of hours.

From time to time we hear rumours of new dances, but those who know most about ballroom dancing and its history will agree that new dances have always resulted from a new music rhythm—they have never been the cause of a change in the music. We shall not see a new dance till we get a new rhythm or a revival of an old one.

For the last ten years we have concentrated our attention on even rhythm, either 2-4 or 4-4, with the necessary variation of tempo and stress for fox-trot, quickstep, Yale and tango.

Consequently, whenever a waltz is played, consciously or subconsciously everyone breathes a sigh of relief: the change to the triple rhythm provides a much-needed rest for the ear wearied by the incessant 1, 2, 3, 4, of the other dances.

So far, so good, but we want more waltzes, and more than that, we want variation in our waltzes. The modern

slow waltz has two very great disadvantages—first, it is very difficult to dance well, and secondly, it is not a suitable dance for a modern crowded floor.

A revival of a quicker waltz would be welcomed by one and all because it is easier than the slow waltz because it takes up very little space, so that if a couple can move at all they can continue to rotate.

The quick waltz of the Viennese type has a far more attractive rhythm than the modern waltz to which we have grown accustomed during the last few years. The quick waltz has a secondary accent on each second beat, which imparts to it a lively atmosphere, in sharp contrast with the somewhat dirgelike effect of the modern version, when the secondary accent, if any, falls on the third beat.

### A Fashion Note

Material Made of Straw is a New Fashion Idea for Cloaks  
When as in silk my Julia went  
With her attire I was content,  
For artificial silk I meant.  
But when her newest cloak I saw  
(And bill, which filled my heart with awe)  
It was the last—and latest—straw!

—Leslie M. Oylter.

## Extra Special! Spring Cleaning Service

By

We are doing a remarkable amount of washing and dry cleaning of Drapes, Rugs and Blankets for Toronto housekeepers — and we are doing it particularly well and very economically.

May we help you with your Spring Cleaning? If so — just phone ADeLaide 9271 and tell us when to call for your work.

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HESPELER Craftsmanship Furniture gives you beauty—comfort—strength. In it you have a source of pride—in it you have an heirloom for your children down the years.

HERE we show our newest Hepplewhite Dining Suite—in Walnut or Mahogany—a suite to grace the finest home—a suite of solid, lasting worth—fit companion to the Craftsmanship in use from coast to coast.



IN this suite we offer you the world's wealth of furniture tradition—the finest woods money can buy—sound through and through—furniture for the ages.

All the lightness and delicate lines—the artistically satisfying appearance of Hepplewhite—are yours in this achievement.



BURL poplar forms an oval in buffet and serving table. It is banded with satinwood—rich, silky, lustrous.

Fiddle back walnut—the choicest the market affords—is in the tops of table and buffet. The doors and drawers are swirl walnut—banded with satinwood. Mahogany instead of walnut if you wish.

Truly Craftsmanship.  
Truly worth while.



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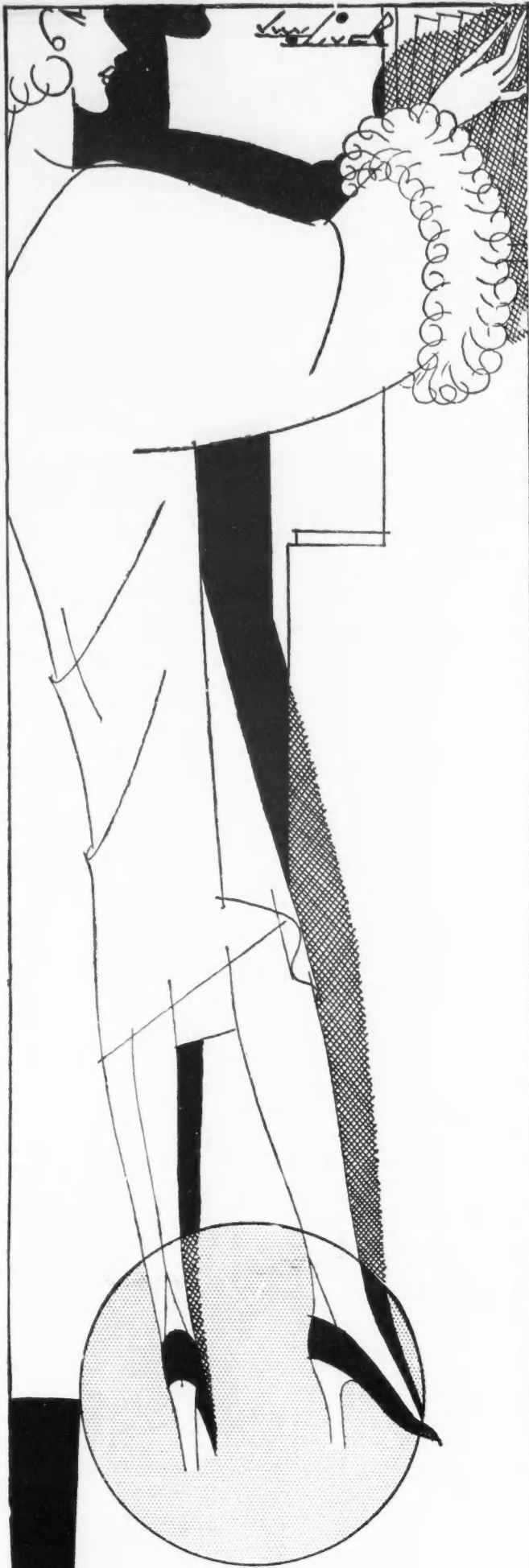
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The little son of Lieut. Col. J. S. Jenkins, D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., and Mrs. Jenkins, taken at Upton, near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, the country estate of his father, of his grandfather, and of his great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather.





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of slimness

The slenderizing Slipper Heel\*  
with its converging lines starts  
it, the infinitely lovely fine silk  
texture of the full-fashioned hose  
continues it—right above the knee.

Style No. 102x

Service weight—Silk to the narrow  
mercized hem

New Spring Shades

CLEARSKIN BEACHSKIN FAIRSKIN  
TANSKIN BARESKIN ROSESKIN  
SUNSKIN SPRINGTONE

\$1.95

# Kayser

\*The original pointed heel made in Canada—Trade Mark Registered.

## Early Summer Modes Bring Versatility and Color to the Wardrobe

By Charlotte M. Storey

TO be chic this season, the silhouette must have curves, curves that are ever so slight perhaps, but curves nevertheless. Also, one's outerwear must have femininity with that daintiness that admits of lingerie fixings at neck and wrist, and the whole ensemble must sug-



THE LATEST FROM PARIS  
Molded black and white checked wool  
with black velvet collar and cuffs—the  
spring type approved by the great  
French tailor O'Rosson.

gest the art of the dressmaker rather than the tailor.

For instance, the newest version of that old friend, the tailored suit which has experienced more or less adversity during the past few years, but which is gradually regaining its old status, is built on softer lines instead of the severe tailored finish of yore. Some of the newer coats are also beginning to feel the influence of the dressmaker's touch. This may or may not be a passing mood.

Color and fabric are dominating forces in the mode and offer an interesting study to her who is assembling an entirely new wardrobe either for staying-at-home or for travel.

We hear a good deal about the downward trend of the hem and the upward trend of the waist line, but both of these moves are being made with great reluctance. A Fifth Avenue store recently stated that their patrons were not asking for longer skirts and others have told us that the waist line is a sort of movable feature. This of course refers to street wear. The waist line of formal dresses is decidedly higher and the hem comes closer to the floor, in spots at least.

The ensemble is the focal point of the season's smartest wardrobe. It is versatile and embraces every unit of the costume from top to toe and refers to color as well.

If it is a sports suit, the shoes, scarf, bag and belt are made up in sets to match, often in material as well as color. Sometimes they form a contrasting color theme; more often they harmonize with the color of the costume. Some brides this spring are carrying tweed bags made of the same material as their top coats, and if one has her bag mounted on a wooden frame, she is sure to be mentioned as sponsoring the very newest thing in mounts.

The four important items of the ensemble are the tweed top coat, the two piece dress and the long or short jacket made of the same material as the skirt, or where there is a printed silk blouse, made of the printed silk.

When assembling the component part of the ensemble one must first decide upon the color, and then work to it, either through a blending of the same tones, or if this is impossible or becomes monotonous, then a decided contrast, but one that is harmonious.

In fact, one may employ both alternatives, by having two blouses or pullovers, one blending, the other contrasting, repeating the contrast in the hat and scarf. One may even have a long and short jacket; one that blends and the other that contrasts.

Ensembles are going to be very

popular with those who go globe trotting this season because they have so many possibilities without adding materially to the quantity of luggage one must take.

Since a tweed top coat is an absolute essential, both from a style and utility point of view, it is well to begin with it when getting together an entirely new wardrobe, especially for travelling. This should be in a tone that is generally becoming, for it is worn in the searching light of day and in all kinds of weather, some of which are not flattering to the skin. Of course there is always the colored scarf to offset the effect of adverse of light conditions.

Having decided upon the coat, which should be of a novel or staple tweed design according to whether one is going to replace it next season or wear it for several seasons, one repeats the colors in the dress, which may have a tweed skirt or perhaps one of those lovely new silk weaves in tweed design which are charming, a light weight hand-knitted wool pullover or a silk blouse, plain or printed and a long or short jacket to match the skirt, or if one is young and carefree, a jacket to match the printed silk. One may achieve as many different costumes on this basis as she likes by having a number of different pull-overs or blouses with jackets to match. By the way, hand-knitted pullovers are the very last word in knitted things.

Another version of the coat is its more formal type developed in some of the smoother weaves such as broadcloth with galyack sheared baby lamb or monkey fur trimming. The newest of these coats comes in a Princess silhouette and both collar and sleeve treatment are worthy of mention. Large scarf-cape collars are edged with fur and draped around the shoulders with a sort of tie closing in front or else they are wrapped up around the throat almost concealing the ears. This collar is a little extreme, but if one must be stylish, why then one must accept extremes. The sleeve trimming indicates a cuff where there is no cuff, the fur being applied to simulate a mousquetaire cuff.

Printed silks are almost as universal this season as the printed word. And they are at their best in either crepes or chiffons. One

anticipates seeing many of these formal chiffons at the Woodbine and the Blue Bonnets events within the next few weeks. They will be worn—weather permitting—with coats of the same or transparent velvet—or perhaps, chiffon with velvet trimming.

Bodices continue in their sweet simplicity while the skirt boasts many intricacies of cut, drape, flounce and pleat making it very full around the hem, with often an irregular line, while the hip line is smooth and snug.

While the changes in millinery are not many, they are subtle and the knowing person will at once detect the old from the new. The large hat will be smarter than it was last year and for midsummer, hair hats will be considered very modish. One large model seen, came in what might be described as gingham checks, either blue and white, black and white or red and white, had broad side brims, narrower in the back and front and underneath the back brim, there was a row of white gardenias; a similar style had the row of flowers on the upper side of the brim, just across the back close to the crown. These flowers were quite a feature of one collection of millinery reviewed for this article.

There will be much more straw worn this summer than last while felt will take the place of an under study to the different straws. Baku and Ballibuntl are the most important and come mostly in the smaller shapes with small clusters of pleats in the brim. One attractive baku had a rather wider brim with one side rather deeper than the other and an insert of hair set in as a trimming. This was very summery and pretty.

Combinations of black and white and chartreuse and black are going to be well liked this season. Browns and their various shadings will also be good and for summery days the pale greens, blues, yellows and mauves. Red is very prominent at present but being a "warm" color, will drop off a little for midsummer wear.

It is impossible to convince a brute that all's fair in love.

An editor cannot be convinced that "no news is good news."



You're up in the hills where the air  
is cooler when you drink this  
fine old ginger ale

LIKE the refreshing vigor of a mountain breeze is the thrill of drinking this finer, purer ginger ale.

For just as the air is a little sweeter, a little fresher, and your spirits are a little higher in the mountains, so do you feel when you capture the coolness, the stimulation, of "Canada Dry" Ginger Ale.

Cool as the mountain lake you drink from deeply . . . pure as its crystal depths when you look into it . . . refreshing as the

smell of pines wafted across it . . . and as stimulating to your appetite as a meal cooked in the open!

Pure Jamaica ginger subtly flavors "Canada Dry" and makes it a real ginger ale. Delicate and uniform carbonation produces a delightful sparkle. High-quality ingredients assure its purity and deliciousness. And in countless homes throughout this country and Canada this fine old beverage is making countless friends.



# "CANADA DRY"

The Champagne of Ginger Ales

Canada Dry Ginger Ale Limited, Toronto, Edmonton and Montreal  
Formerly J. J. McLaughlin Limited, and Caledonia Springs Corporation Limited

Eats Dirt

**CLEAR**  
**CHOKED DRAINS**  
CLEANS, DISINFECTS  
REMOVES OLD PAINT  
MAKES GOOD SOAP  
ETC.  
Always ask for—  
**GILLETT'S**  
**LYE**

Hey Presto!

Just pour boiling water on a teaspoonful of "Camp" and there, like magic, is your delicious cup of fragrant, refreshing coffee.

**CAMP**  
**COFFEE**  
R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd.,  
Glasgow.

**HOMEWOOD**  
**SANITARIUM**  
GUELPH, ONTARIO

A hospital for nervous and mild mental cases. Beautiful and restful surroundings. Every facility for all treatments. Rates moderate. Address: Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent.



## Our Paris Letter

Our Correspondent Visits the Silver Coast

By DIANA MEREDITH

PARIS lies under a pall of gloom after the death of her dearly-loved Marshal Foch. The funeral was a most impressive sight—crowds lining the streets from Notre Dame to the Invalides. England was repre-



SYLVIA GERTRUDE

A delightful picture of the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. E. Van Someren, of Hamilton, Ontario, who is eleven months of age.

—Photo by Hubert Beckett.

sented by the Prince of Wales and Canada by M. Roy, our minister in Paris.

The unusual heading of this article is caused by the fact that I have come down to spend Easter at St. Jean de Luz. This quaint little Basque town with its beautiful bay, picturesque fishing boats, and narrow winding streets seems to be becoming almost a fashionable resort.

The English are in the majority during the winter months and one sees nothing but regimental ties and "tweeds". Soon the shops will be forced to put up notices to the effect that "ici on parle Français".

This year there has been a strong contingency of Canadians — Mr. and Mrs. Charles Black of Montreal; Mrs. Stetham and her two daughters, Mrs. Kippen and Miss Dorothy Stetham, also of Montreal; Mrs. Fred Meredith and her daughter Miss Shearman Thomas; Major and Mrs. F. A. Wamlyn; and Mr. and Mrs. Dobie, whose daughter, Mrs. Sacheverell Sitwell, paid them a short visit recently. At Easter there are several French visitors—Claude Farrère, the well-known author, has a villa here—and then in May the English leave and the Spanish and the Americans arrive.

I BELIEVE that the most fantastic prices are asked for the rent of the smallest villas during the summer months, whereas in the winter they are comparatively cheap. The architecture is most attractive and the influence of the Spanish and Moorish styles are seen. As a rule the villas are low two-storied buildings, giving the impression of bungalows, built in white cement with painted woodwork in various brilliant colours. They mostly possess loggias where one can sit and sun oneself, for the sun in St. Jean de Luz is not a myth; in fact it is the only place in Europe that had a really mild winter, unlike the Riviera where the golf links were often closed through frost and snow. Perhaps the only fault of these cheerful little villas is their utter lack of privacy, as there seems to be no shelter from the road, and one's neighbour's windows hide no secrets. In the town is the quaint church where Louis XIV was married to Marie-Therese of Spain and Austria, and where a very beautiful memorial service was held for Marshal Foch. Opposite to the church stands the house where *le Roi Soleil* stayed for a month before his marriage. In the square is held every Easter a Spanish festivity entitled "El Toro del Fuego" which consists in a mock bull lit by fireworks, charging the populace. There is also Basque folk music and dancing of the "aundango", the Basque national dance.

IT WILL be remembered that the Basques were the first in the cod-fisheries of Newfoundland in 1500 and christened most of their ports after their namesakes on this side; such as Biarritz and Cape Breton, but they refused to serve in any waters not discovered by themselves.

The most beautiful excursions can be made into Spain—to St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, or Loyola to name a few—or if one does not wish to leave France one can follow the Silver Coast to peaceful Hendaye, with its magnificent sands, quiet villas, and shaded gardens. It will be remembered that this was the border town where poor,

misguided, mercenary Mata-Hari, the spy, was arrested on crossing the frontier. Across the bay from Hendaye one has glimpses of Fontenabia the little Spanish town famous for its religious procession on good Friday.

Another fascinating place to visit is the quaint old village of Ascain, on the river Neve, where Pierre Loti wrote his novel of the Basque country *Ramuntcho*.

AT ST. JEAN itself there are many attractions but there is yet another excursion to be made—the ascent of the Rhune, the highest peak

### A Return Trip to India

WITH as little unconcern as if she were making a short trip to Paris, Mrs. Cleaver, daughter of the Minister of Finance to the Government of Northern Ireland, and wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer Cleaver, is to fly to India and back. The start will be made from Croydon Aerodrome on a Gipsy Moth, which Mrs. Cleaver has just bought. "Really," said Mrs. Cleaver, "I do not think this little flight of mine should be regarded nowadays as at all out of the ordinary. I have been flying as a passenger for years and have never voluntarily travelled by any other method than air. Although I am taking lessons, as a pilot shall leave the control to an Imperial Airways pilot who is to take me to India and back. It is surprising to find how much organization is still required for such a trip. It will not be long before everyone is using airplanes as cars are now used to-day. My machine is called Will o' the Wisp. It has an open cockpit, for I do not think you can get the best out of any machine that is enclosed. On arrival in Paris I am having a little party to celebrate the occasion, and then I go right on, for according to the programme I shall be back within six weeks. Naturally my luggage will not be very bulky. I am to be content with one small suitcase." Mrs. Cleaver has solved what is always a problem with airwomen—the choice of a suitable costume. She has had made an antelope costume, which is rather like suede. There is a flying cap to match. "It has always been my ambition to make a trip to Bagdad," said Mrs. Cleaver, "and I shall be able to fulfill that in the course of

this journey to India. The only water crossing I have will be a very short one from Sicily to Tunis, lasting for about an hour and a half."

### ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE "ACROSS CANADA" TOUR

All who may be contemplating a trip to the Pacific Coast will be interested in another very attractive personally-conducted tour to be operated via the Canadian National Railways this coming summer. The tour has been organized by the well-known Pitman Tours of Montreal.

The party will leave Montreal and Toronto on July 16th, returning to those cities on August 7th and 8th, respectively. The itinerary, a most comprehensive one, will include stops at Minaki, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise, Edmonton, Jasper National Park, Mt. Robson, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria.

Especially attractive features of the tour will be the steamer sail on the Pacific Coast from Prince Rupert to Vancouver, and through the Great Lakes from Sarnia to Port Arthur, also the automobile trips to Mt. Edith Cavell in Jasper National Park, from Calgary to Banff and Lake Louise, and the sight-seeing trips at stopover points.

An extension trip to Alaska has also been arranged and those who can spare the additional time necessary should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to see Skagway and enjoy the short excursion into the interior of Alaska, through the White Horse Pass to Lake Bennett.

An illustrated descriptive booklet of this tour has been published and copy may be secured, also reservations arranged, direct through Pitman Tours, Ltd., Montreal or through any Canadian National Agent.

## FAMOUS FEET

{ how they're kept free from corns }

MISS UNIVERSE

(Dorothy Britton)

Now in Earl Carroll's Vanities

"A corn in a beauty parade! . . . What nonsense with Blue-jay at every corner drug store!"

Famous Feet can't take chances with dangerous corn-cutting. Nor can you. Blue-jay safely and gently uproots the corn. The medication is controlled . . . you can't use too much or too little. The satin-soft shoe-pad relieves the pressure and stops the pain at once. A single Blue-jay usually ends the corn; but even the hardest offender yields to a second or third. At all drug stores . . . For calluses and bunions, ask for the large size Blue-jay.

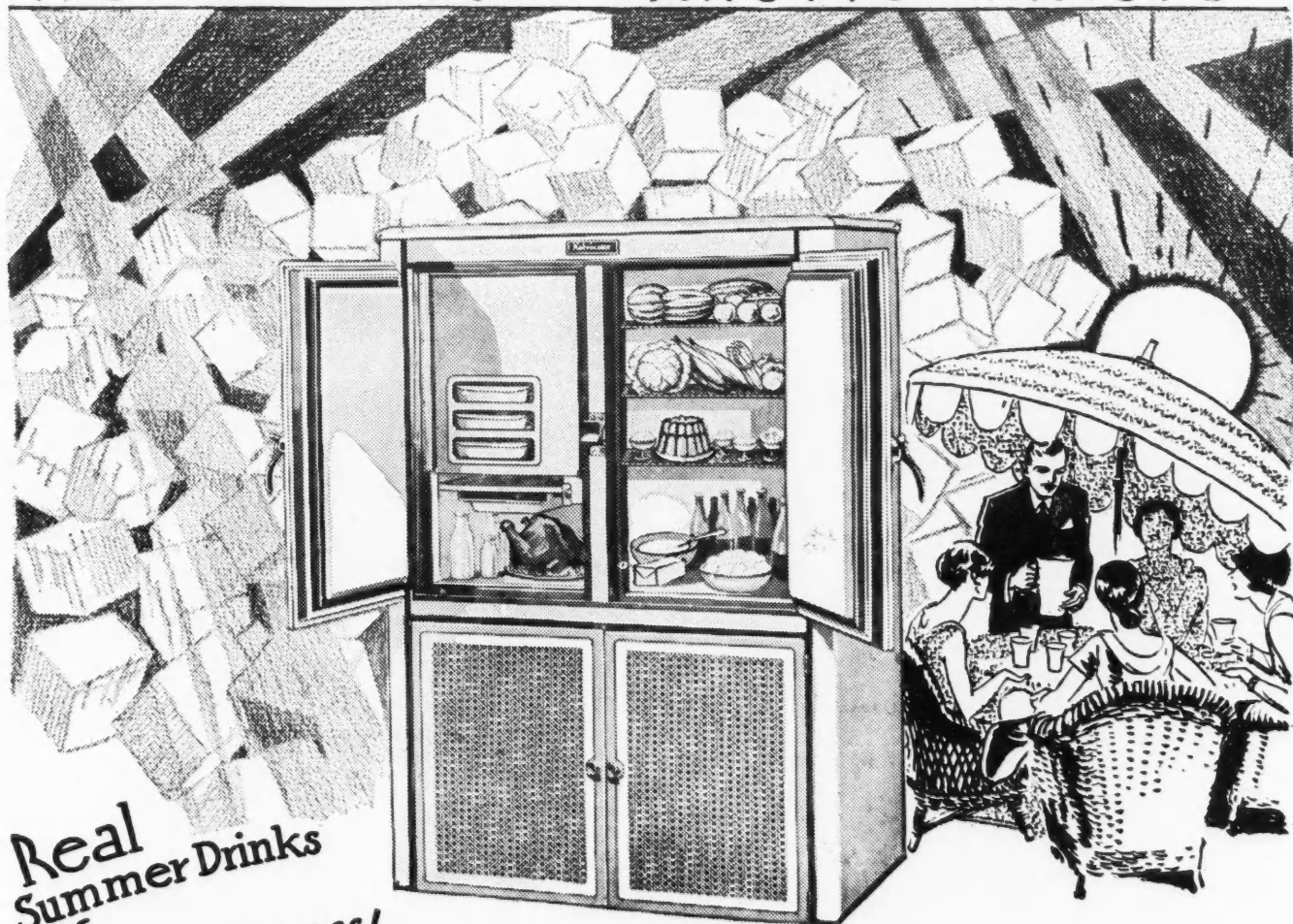


## Blue-jay

© B. & B., 1929

THE SAFE AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN

## TROPIC DAYS — ARCTIC MAGIC



Real Summer Drinks of Winter Coldness!

BESIDES being the master food-conservator, Kelvinator occupies an important place in the home as a social aid.

Its ice-cube-making feature is valued by owners as highly as its perfect performance in keeping foods fresh, appetizing and at full vitamin-efficiency.

The modern manner of serving refreshing drinks, each with its own sparkling cube of crystal ice, has been given infinite variations by clever hostesses, to the delight of guests.

Kelvinator ice-cubes may be colored in delicate inviting tints, subtly flavored, decorated with a ripe, red cherry frozen in the centre of each, and made uniquely attractive in many ingenious ways.

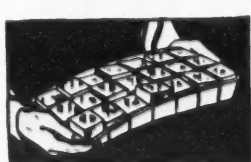
A Kelvinator-hostess is always up-to-date in her entertaining.

Let the Kelvinator dealer tell you more about this 20th century electric servant, that you may own for a moderate sum, payable—if you like—in instalments that you hardly notice.

Kelvinator of Canada, Limited  
LONDON — ONTARIO

# Kelvinator

First in the Field — Foremost to day



Something NEW with the Kelvinator  
"FLEXO"  
ICE CUBE TRAYS

Made of purest flexible rubber. Does away with metal ice cube trays that have to be held under water. Just bend the tray and the cubes fall out—neat and unbroken.



JOAN MURIEL  
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Selway, of Toronto.





**Brunette Beauty**  
Dull, lifeless, brown hair glows with alluring tints after a shampoo with Evan Williams "Graduated".  
Six distinct shampoos for every shade of hair, at your druggist.

Imported from England  
SOLD EVERYWHERE  
Sole Canadian Distributors  
PALMER LIMITED  
MONTREAL

**Evan Williams**  
HENNA  
SHAMPOO

### Auction, Duplicate Auction and Contract Bridge The Take Out

By J. M. Barry

"TAKE out"—what crimes are committed in your name. As soon as a player appreciates that when his partner volunteers a bid either in a suit or in no trumps, he must of necessity have a better holding than one who itches to take out the bid on a five card suit headed by the jack or some equally trickless composition, then he really begins to have some grasp of the situation. If you can generalise in rules at all, which too is a doubtful proposition, I would advise *never take out on weakness*. Should your hand be trickless, unless it contains at least seven in a suit, let your partner severely alone. He either has or has not his bid but interference on a trickless composition must most times only complicate

matters for the team. Occasionally you will, of course, find him with the necessary support for your rash effort when it will look as if your interference was amply justified and many more times you will be wrong, but all the time you are courting disaster.

On the other hand, no matter what he has bid, pre-emption excepted, show him a good major holding. If he still pursues his own way and your holding happens to be exceptionally good, such as eighty or one hundred honors, try again to secure control. After this I leave matters to your own judgment but do not allow yourself to be stampeded into an impossible contract.

Most times when a minor suit is bid by one's partner it is only indicative of trick strength and with probably no desire whatever to play the card in that suit. Under these circumstances it is not alone politic but essential that the take out in a five card major suit, even though it is headed by secondary honors such as the queen, jack or even the queen, ten,

should be mentioned. Should, however, your hand contain nothing but say five spades or five hearts headed by the ten spot, take a veteran's advice and say nothing. The opposition will most probably take out your partner's minor suit bid, in which case he will be able to look after himself without being led astray by any wild goose bid on your part. He may be able to re-bid his hand with a major suit in which you happen to hold even five rags and nothing on the side, but here you can step right in and give him a couple of boosts should the necessity arise. You can readily visualise that he bid a minor suit in the first instance on tops and that his second venture is in the nature of a suit of five headed by the king and jack or even the queen and ten, and that very possibly a game proposition exists in your joint holding. Another thing to remember in bidding up this kind of joint holding, where the damages in the case of a broken contract reads small you may be driving your adversaries into an untenable position.

At the Canadian Whist League congress of two years ago the following hand led to several peculiar happenings. This was the card:

North—Spades, 10, 8, 7, 6, 5; Hearts, queen; Diamonds, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4; Clubs, 5, 2.

East—Spades, ace, king; Hearts, ace, king, 10, 6, 5, 4; Diamonds, Jack, 3, 2; Clubs, queen, ten.

South (dealer) — Spades, queen, jack, 9, 4, 2; Hearts, jack, 9, 8; Diamonds, ace; Clubs, ace, king, 7, 6.

West—Spades, 3; Hearts, 7, 3, 2; Diamonds, king, queen, ten, 9; Clubs, 9, 8, 4, 3, 2.

At the table which came under our immediate notice South opened the bidding with one club. West and

North both passed. East one heart. South one spade. West two hearts. North thereupon jumped his partner's spades to three. East four hearts. South four spades. West and North passed and East continued with five hearts. This was doubled by South and redoubled by East. This remained the contract.

The play was very interesting. South opened with his bare ace of diamonds, followed by king of clubs. On this East made a bluff discard of the queen of clubs but South was not caught napping. Where was the 2 of clubs that should have fallen on the first club lead? Nowhere in sight for his partner had started to "peter" with the five of clubs and therefore East's discard was a bluff. South now continued with the ace and then his partner showed the 2 and East the ten spot. South now understood his partner had some sort of a trump or else why "peter," and another club was led by South on the chance that North might force an honor from the declarant. His expectations were more

### MUSKOKA

FOR SALE—Very desirable property, suitable for summer home for large family. Now used as popular summer boarding house. Water front. Fully equipped. Accessible by motor. All conveniences. Price low to close estate.

For full particulars apply

S. A. MINETT, Minett, P.O., Ont.



6,000 feet **ST. MORITZ** ENGADINE SWITZERLAND  
Roads open to Motor Cars

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THE GARLTON — GOLF 18 x 9 HOLES



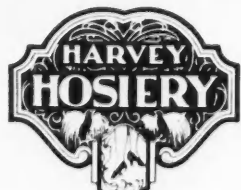
### The Dainty Mode by HARVEY



Harvey  
Tailored Lingerie

Costume—an essential part of woman's poise and success—begins with lingerie. The pleasing softness of fine materials, the skilled tailoring that accentuates long lines, the assurance of perfect correctness, these are inseparable from Harvey Tailored Undergarments.

Harvey Knitting Company, Limited  
Woodstock, Ont.



Harvey  
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Astonishing quality, admirable workmanship, at an amazingly reasonable price—these, in a well-fitting hose in all the new shades which so enhance the gay frock or smart suit—you will find in Harvey Hosiery. Pointed or square heel, in service or chiffon weights.

Hosiers Limited  
Woodstock, Ont.



MISS MARY DILLON WARE  
Debutante daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Francis B. Ware, of Regina, Sask. Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Ware, D.S.O., V.D., is the Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, Military District No. 12, Regina.

than realised for the queen was shot up and this East was compelled to take knowing South's ace of diamonds was a singleton. North and South secured two tricks in trumps, two in clubs and the ace of diamonds setting the contract for 600 points less honors. West was the chief culprit. His hand was too bad to justify a first support for his partner's bid, but of course the singleton spade was his excuse.

### Oaks

In the blue twilight,  
The lovely long blue February twilight,  
You may see, in the tops of the oaks,  
A thought of God.

Not a leaf,  
Not the shape of a bud;  
And yet the very topmost boughs  
Show hazed, golden-green,  
Softly dazzled with their hidden life,  
Against the tender blue.

Down below it is still winter;  
But on the heads of the oaks there is  
a glory:

In the tops of the tall oaks, secretly,  
Visible only against the screen  
Of the blue twilight,  
It is already spring.

V. H. Friedlaender.

### MINAKI

A Luxurious Stop-Over for Western Travellers.

Minaki Lodge, on the transcontinental line of Canadian National Railways, in the deep forest country of northwestern Ontario, 112 miles East of Winnipeg, provides a wonderful stop-over for Travellers to Western Canada.

The magnificent Lodge is equipped with everything that makes for modern comfort.

You can golf or play tennis, hike, ride, swim, or go boating or fishing. There's plenty to do and it will be a pleasing break in your long journey.

Ask any Canadian National Railways Agent for literature and full information.

## re-live high adventure with LEWIS and CLARK

Join in spirit that famous company—"a handful of American soldiers, French boatmen, and interpreters; the brave Indian girl, Sacajawea; Lewis, Secretary of President Jefferson; and Clark, who couldn't spell but could fight." The trip today is made possible [and delightful] for you by a later pathfinder—James J. Hill, builder of the Great Northern Railway and developer of a vast Northwest Empire, rich in vacation lure.

### SEE WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

In traveling to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma or Portland this summer, go via Great Northern and return over one of the Canadian routes... Then you can stop off at that great international playground known as Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Park. Modern accommodations at the Prince of Wales and other fine hotels... Low summer fares via Great Northern include liberal stop-overs at Rainier National Park, Mt. Baker National Forest, and other points of interest. Also the club-like comforts of the New Oriental Limited—deluxe service, no extra fare. For illustrated books and further information, write or telephone

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Buffalo, N. Y.



The New Cascade Tunnel Route



# The Onlooker in London

(Continued from Page 18)

dead-weight of inertia and tradition against such changes. It is true the League of Nations has taken up the matter and has appointed a committee of authorities designated by the Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox Churches to consider the question; but that is not to say that agreement will be easy or rapid, and much less does it guarantee the adoption of any finding. From a business point of view there is much

tion to the fact. There can be little doubt that the picture now in this country is the authentic portrait. It has long been in the Sutherland Collection, and is described by Lord Ronald Gower a descendant of the subject of the painting, in his book on Romney published twenty-five years ago. This is the second occasion within a few months on which the authenticity of an American-owned masterpiece has been challenged, Sir Joseph Duveen's opinion in another case having led to litigation. American collectors may



IN MEMORY OF FOCH  
The Prince of Wales being greeted on arrival at Westminster Cathedral to represent the King, on March 23rd, at the Requiem in memory of Marshal Foch. The great French soldier was buried in Paris recently.

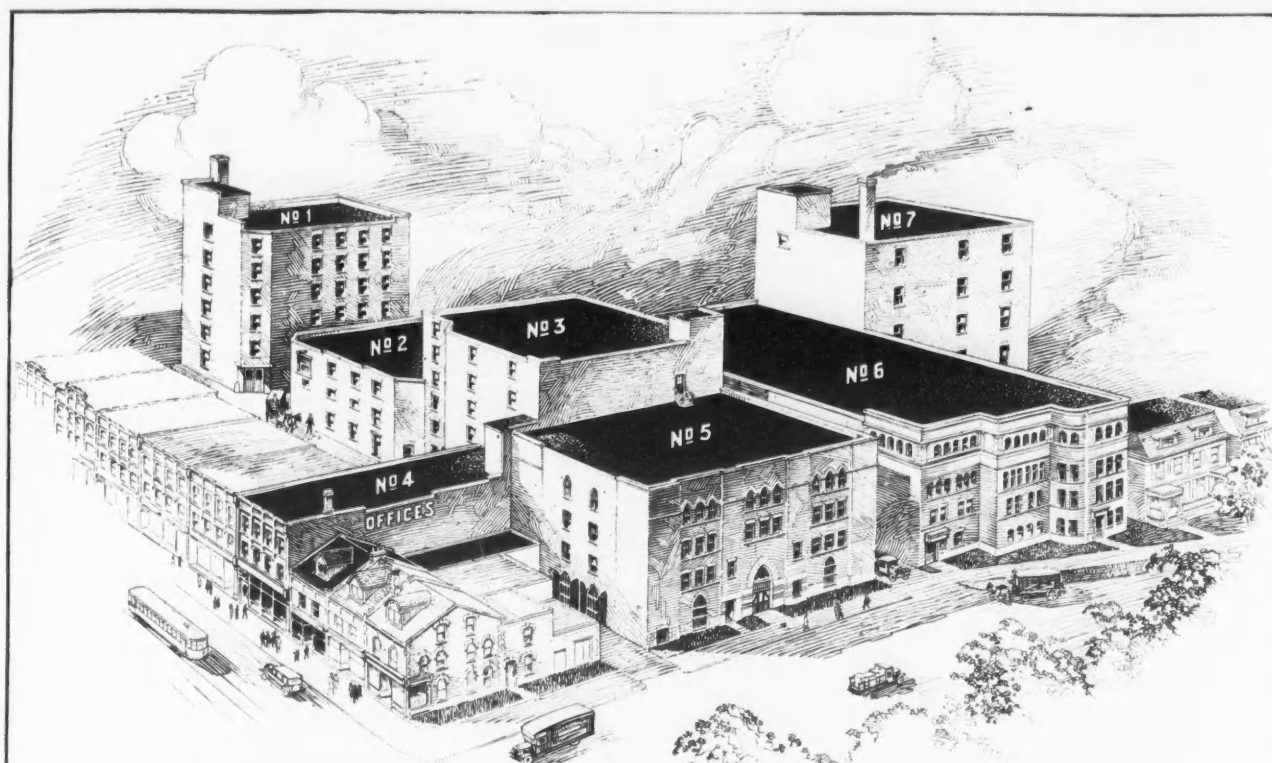
to be said for a fixed date for Easter, and for years Chambers of Commerce and similar organisations have been passing resolutions in support of the reform. The churches are lukewarm, if not actually antagonistic. Those folk who look upon Easter mainly as the first holiday of the year seem to have no voice in the matter. Yet they have an interest. It is argued that if the date of Easter is fixed midway between the present possible extremes the weather on the whole will be neither better nor worse than it would be if the present rule were continued. There are people ready to combat the claim, and the long run of fine Easters affords them evidence, even if it has no scientific basis, that the full moon has an influence on the weather. The history of the hot cross bun, by the way, did not begin with the events of the day with which it is now associated. Centuries before the Christian era the early kings of Greece offered up sacred bread of fine wheat honey, marked with a cross, to the national gods, and earlier even than that the Egyptians made offering of cakes, known as "houns" and imprinted with a cross, on honour of the moon—a practice denounced by Jeremiah when adopted by the Jews.

## A Picture Problem

IN these days, when Old Masters change hands at prices running into tens of thousands of pounds, it might be expected that even the wealthiest purchasers would insist upon some pledge of authenticity. It has just transpired that a portrait of Elizabeth Duchess of Sutherland, attributed to Romney, has been sold in America, and as the original is known to be in the possession of the present Duke of Sutherland, the Duke has very properly drawn atten-

## Chateau De La Menardais

All our friends have gone away  
From Chateau de la Menardais,  
So nectarine and windfall peach,  
Muscats hanging out of reach,  
Jargonel  
And yellow Mirabel  
In the garden at this season,  
Have ripened without reason . . .  
And the beds of monthly roses  
Have flowered for phantoms — one  
supposes—  
As to and fro,  
They come and go,  
Leaving as they pass,  
No footprints on the dewy orchard  
grass!  
Oh, little lonely house in France,  
Brooding high above the tance . . .  
Wind and rain will beat and fall  
On your deserted tower and wall,  
While the autumn evening glooms  
Settle in your panelled rooms  
And not a soul will care  
Enough to air  
Them, or to light a fire there . . .  
Grace James.



Birds eye view showing great growth in 45 years of an old reliable firm

SEVEN FURNITURE WAREHOUSES

Move  
with  
Ease

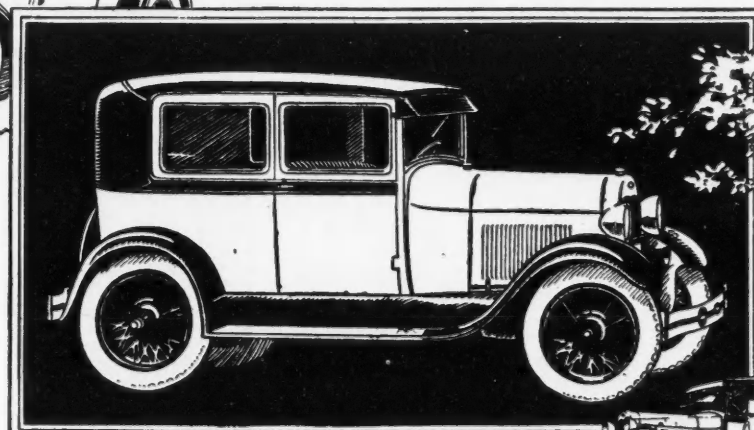
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# Safe and Comfortable



THE Ford car rolls down country roads as smoothly and comfortably as over transcontinental highways. Roomy front and rear compartments—lots of leg room, head room, body room—make it the ideal family car.

The safety features of the Ford car give driver and passengers a sense of security and well-being. They enable one to avoid dangers in traffic and the inbuilt strength of the car resists damage from the careless driving of "the other fellow."

**DURABILITY**—The durability of the Ford car has never been fully measured because one year of consistent driving leaves it like new. But it is possible to estimate by the materials that go into it, the finer alloy steels, higher grade equipment and better basic quality in every part, that many thousands of miles of service are built into its chassis.

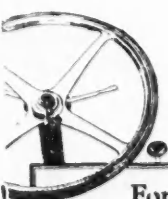
feature of transverse, semi-elliptic springs, give the effect of riding on air.

**DEMONSTRATION**—Ask your Ford dealer to let you drive a Ford car. He will be glad to take you out. Select the steepest hills, the heaviest going—you will be amazed at the power at your command. Head for the busiest streets. Drive alongside other cars. Try the quick getaway, the swift pickup in second, the easy gear-shift. Feel the smooth, sure action of the six brake system.

A demonstration will convince you of the outstanding merit of the Ford car. Drive it yourself, there is no better test.

Also request your Ford dealer to show you the hidden, inbuilt quality features of the car which make it so enduring.

**TIME PAYMENT**—If you prefer to buy out of income, you will find the authorized time payment plan offered by all Ford dealers most attractive.



Drive it  
Yourself—  
There is no  
Better test

## Ford Car Features

Choice of colours  
33 to 65 miles an hour  
40-horse power engine  
Full balloon tires  
Fully enclosed six-brake system  
4 Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers  
30 to 50 miles per gallon of gasoline  
Shatterproof glass windshield  
Theft proof ignition lock  
Reliability and low upkeep

**SAFETY**—The fully enclosed six brake system grips the flying wheels with silent power. The windshield is of shatterproof glass. An all-steel body gives maximum protection. At high speeds the unique and effective Ford spring and shock absorber system provides perfect balance.

**COMFORT**—Deeply upholstered seat cushions, set at a restful angle, match in comfort your easy chair. Large windows allow unobstructed vision and open wide in warm weather. Four Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers, and the unique Ford



FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO

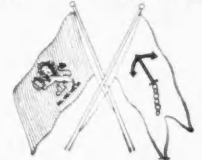




**Mother  
falls back on—  
Father looks  
forward to—  
HP**  
The Sauce of  
Healthy Appetite



**Go to  
EUROPE**  
On one  
of these  
FAMOUS LINERS



**AQUITANIA**  
Sails from New York  
May 8 May 29  
For Cherbourg and Southampton  
The expansive elegance of the Aquitania is one of the many obvious reasons for her popularity with distinguished travellers.

**BERENGARIA**  
Sails from New York  
May 15 June 5  
For Cherbourg and Southampton  
That smartly correct London atmosphere characterizes a Mayfair drawing room is reflected in the Berengaria.

**MAURETANIA**  
Sails from New York  
May 1 May 22  
For Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton  
The Mauretania... only five day ship on the Atlantic. Her renowned staterooms anticipate the most exacting demands.

**CAMERONIA**  
Sails from New York  
May 11 June 8  
For Londonderry and Glasgow  
On your way to Scotland, the Cameronia swift and modern, provides all the things you like on land and those you can only get at sea.

**SCYTHIA**  
Sails from New York  
May 18 June 15  
For Cobh, Q'town and Liverpool  
As a cruise ship the Scythia is noted for her beauty and luxury. On regular trans-Atlantic service she is even more attractive.

**SAMARIA**  
Sails from New York  
May 25 June 22  
For Cobh, Q'town and Liverpool  
The Samaria is one of those Cunarders favored by sophisticated travellers who prefer the delightful Liverpool route to London.

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Anchor  
LINES**  
See any steamship agent, or  
THE ROBERT REFORM CO. Limited  
Cor. Bay & Wellington Sts., Toronto  
Tel. Elgin 3215  
1840 Eighty-Nine Years of Service 1929



Mrs. Paul Peters, of Toronto, has been visiting in Ottawa, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Southam.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Reford are again in Montreal after a tour of six weeks abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Reford were passengers in the S. S. Caronia, which arrived at Saint John, N. B., on Saturday of last week.

Dr. Shuh Tomil, the retiring Japanese Chargé d'affaires and Madame Tomil were the guests of honor last week at

at eight tables and at the tea hour several others came in. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Robert Mackenzie and Mrs. L. P. Bancroft and Mrs. J. Glenn assisted by Miss Marjorie Sanderson, Miss Lillian Steedman, Miss Bernice Currie and Miss Cowan.

Mrs. Howard Murray, Miss Ruth Murray and Mr. Robert Murray, Belvedere Road, recently returned to Montreal from Jamaica, where they spent a month. Miss Constance Winter, of Ottawa, accompanied them to



#### AN OTTAWA ENGAGEMENT

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Laurie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Laurie, of Ottawa, formerly of Chatham and of Hamilton, Ontario, to Mr. Eric Burns, of Ottawa, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Burns, of Liverpool, England. The marriage will take place in June.

—Photo of Miss Laurie by Paul Horsdal.

a dinner at the Country Club, given by a number of the members of the club, as a farewell to them. The guests included the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. M. King, the United States Minister, the Hon. William Phillips, several members of the Cabinet, and Mr. and Mrs. Yoshito Iwate, the new Chargé d'affaires for Japan, the Hon. Herbert and Mrs. Marler, of Montreal, the former first Canadian Minister to Japan and many of the leading citizens all of whom feel much regret in parting with the charming representatives of their country.

Mrs. S. C. Ivey is again in Montreal after several weeks spent in cruising about the Mediterranean.

Major and Mrs. Hartland B. MacDougall have returned to their place at Cartierville after three months spent in New York.

Mrs. St. Clair Balfour and Mrs. Harry Green, of Hamilton, who have been the guests of the former's brother, Mr. Wilson Southam and Mrs. Southern of Lindel Helm, Ottawa, have returned to Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Mercer who were passengers in the S. S. Ile de France which arrived at New York last week-end, are again in Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer spent two months abroad.

M. Edouard Carrière, Consul General of France in Montreal, was host at luncheon on Wednesday of last week in honor of M. Joseph I. Avenol, General Secretary of the League of Nations, and on the same night Colonel Wilfrid Bovey entertained at a dinner for M. Avenol.

The Hon. Herbert and Mrs. Marler, of Montreal, were in Ottawa last week, guests at the Chateau Laurier.

Mr. Yoshito Iwate, the new Japanese Chargé d'affaires with Mrs. Iwate and their two little daughters, have taken up their residence at the Consulate on Metcalfe Street, Ottawa.

Hon. H. G. Carrol, newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and Mrs. Carrol have taken up their residence at Spencerwood, Quebec.

Miss Phoebe Campbell, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Jack Watson on a Mediterranean cruise in March, and a motor tour through Italy and Spain, is sailing for home on April 27 in the S. S. Empress of Scotland. She will spend some time in Paris and London before returning.

Major-General Sir Eugene Fiset was a week-end visitor in Quebec from Ottawa, where he is for the Session. Sir Eugene spent the few days at the Chateau Frontenac with his family.

Mrs. W. W. Sharples is again in Quebec after a motor tour in the States.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith of Shediac, N.B., recently spent a few days in Montreal, guests at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Braithwaite are again in Montreal from Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Southam and Miss Southam, of Hamilton, were recently visitors in Montreal, guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Southam.

Mrs. C. W. McLean is again at Mull Hall, Pointe Claire, Que., after a tour abroad.

Mrs. Charles Edward Bothwell, wife of the member of Parliament for Swift Current, Sask., and Mrs. F. W. Gershaw, wife of the member of Parliament for Medicine Hat, Alta., recently entertained at bridge and tea in the reception rooms of the Parliament restaurant, Ottawa. The rooms were attractive with pink tulips. Mrs. Bothwell was gowned in sand and gold lace over georgette with a straw hat to match. Mrs. Gershaw wore a gown of grey georgette with blue and a grey and navy blue hat. Cards were played

Charles Brittain, until August, when they will move into their new house in Redpath Crescent.

Mrs. Paul Rodier who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Taschereau, in Quebec, is again in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Paterson are again in Montreal after a fortnight spent at Virginia Hot Springs.

Miss Mona Saunders, daughter of the Premier of Prince Edward Island, is the guest in Ottawa of Mrs. MacArthur, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., who has been spending the seasonal months in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Renouf, of Westmount, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Helen Vera, to Mr. Walter Geoffrey Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams, of Westmount. The marriage will take place on May 18, at St. Matthias Church.

The wedding of Miss Hermine de Roussy de Sales, daughter of the Marquis de Roussy de Sales, to Mr. Jean Cornwallis Donner, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Donner, of Westmount, took place on Tuesday morning of last week, April 16, at ten o'clock in St. Leo's Church, Westmount. The ceremony was performed by Canon Harboun, and palms and spring flowers were used as decorations in the church. The bride, given away by her father, wore a white satin gown, à la princess with long sleeves. A circular tunic formed a drape on the sides, finishing into a very wide train, and was held in front by two links of silver cord. Her face veil was arranged in cap fashion, falling at the back to the end of the train. She wore white satin slippers and carried Easter lilies. Her ornaments were a string of pearls and a diamond and sapphire bracelet, the gifts of the groom. Her attendants were Mrs. R. H. Martin, sister of the bridegroom; Miss M. Amélie de Roussy de Sales, her sister; and her niece, Miss Marie Lou de Clerval. These were gowned alike, in daffodil and blue flowered chiffon, the skirts made of circular panels, touching the floor at the back. The circular scarf attached on one shoulder formed a bertha in front, falling to the hem of the skirt at the back. They wore large yellow baku hats with delph blue velvet ribbon, blond satin slippers and carried bouquets of blue and yellow spring flowers. Mr. R. H. Martin acted as best man for his brother-in-law. The ushers were Mr. Art. Donner, Count Bernard de Roussy de Sales, Count Gerard de Roussy de Sales, and Mr. Frank Jarvis.

## NO LINEN SO GOOD



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BE SURE! Get it direct from  
ROBINSON & CLEAVER**

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IRISH LINEN SHEETS & PILLOW CASES. Bleached Irish Linen Sheets made in our famous Harbourside quality. A special process which preserves the natural strength and beauty of Irish Linen and ensures long wear. Makes linen almost "laundry-proof." Good serviceable quality for general use. Plain hemmed.

2-3 yards (Single Bed Size) \$6.50 2-3 yards (Double Bed Size) \$8.50

IRISH LINEN PILLOW CASES to match. Size 20 x 30 ins. Each .65

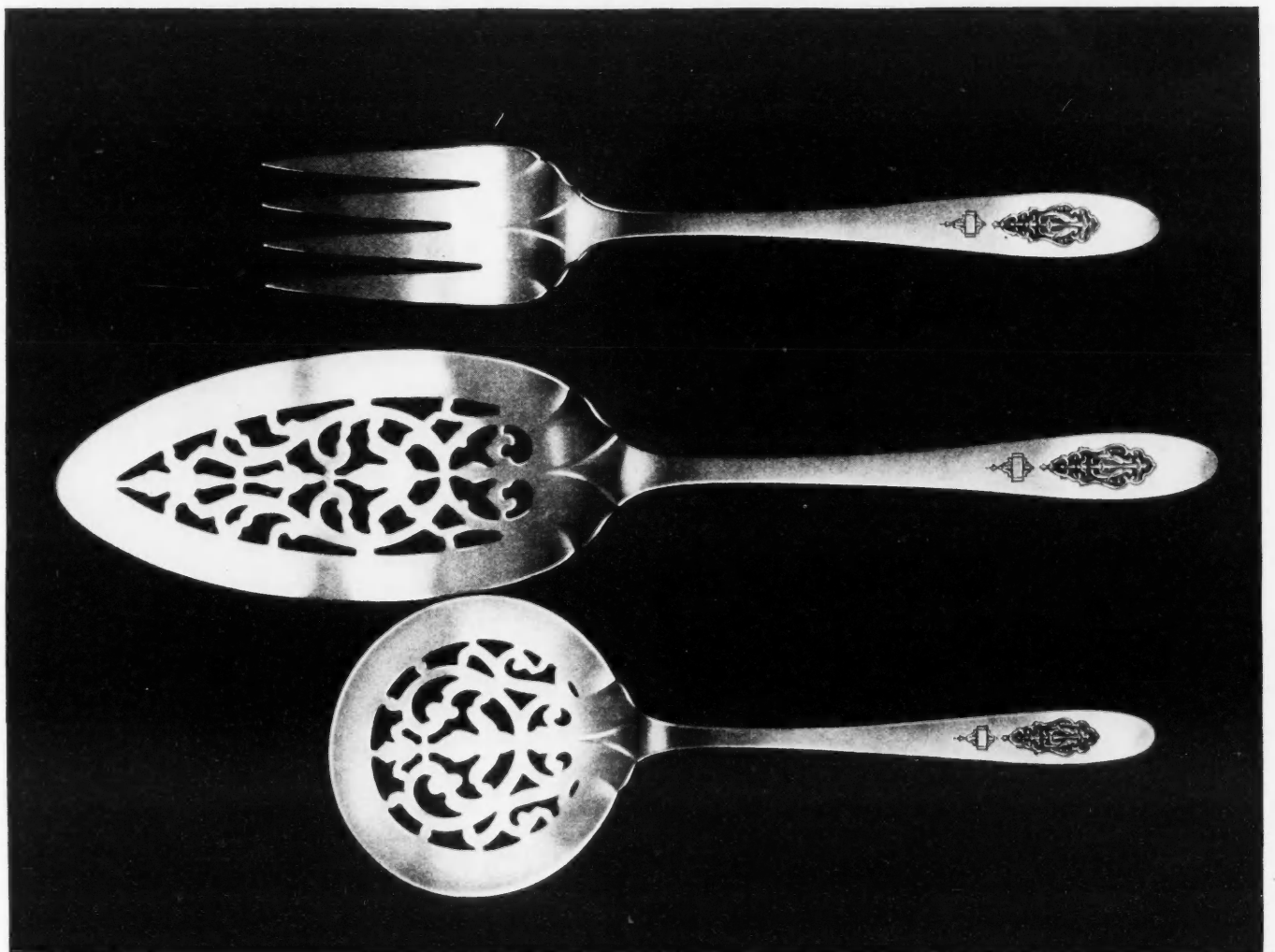


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SEND FOR  
THIS  
CATALOGUE**

This beautifully illustrated Catalogue No. 52E together with samples of linen will be sent post free on request.

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

## FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 27, 1929

F. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## Oil Industry Faces Crisis

False Security of Last Year Shattered By Increased Production—  
Drastic Curtailment of Output Believed Necessary—U. S. Govern-  
ment Makes Important Contribution to Process

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S announcement that there will be no leasing or other disposal of U. S. Government oil lands during his Administration marks an important step in the progress of the oil conservation movement and reflects the growing recognition of the urgent need for positive action to curb the heedless waste of oil reserves. It is in accord with the precedent established by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft in their respective decrees of 1907 and in 1909, but is in some respects more drastic than either of these. Its importance may be judged from the fact that the U. S. Government is the largest single owner of oil lands in that country, and that Government lands now produce about 6 per cent. of the total petroleum output of the United States. The new policy will result in the indefinite withholding of large areas that otherwise probably would be developed within the next few years.

The President's action follows closely the publication of the third report of the Federal Oil Conservation Board appointed by President Coolidge in 1924. This report calls attention to the continuing excessive output of petroleum and the relatively swift rate at which the oil reserves of the United States are being depleted. At the same time, it recognizes the fact that new discoveries and inventions have greatly increased the volume of the known reserves and that some progress has been made in the direction of conservation.

For many years the lack of control over the output of crude oil has represented the most important and the most difficult problem confronting the industry. The Great War demonstrated the vital importance of petroleum as a factor in national defense and thus precipitated a frantic search for new oil reserves and an intense international struggle for their control and development. These influences, combined with the peculiar physical conditions under which petroleum is produced, soon resulted in a flood of oil for which even the swiftly mounting demand was insufficient to afford a profitable outlet.

It is unfortunate that it was not recognized earlier that the oil field, rather than the individual claim, is the physical unit, and hence the logical economic unit, in crude petroleum production. In the United States the development of oil lands has been carried on mainly by "wildcaters"—prospectors who operate small claims in the quest of quick and highly speculative profits. Where numerous competitive claims overlie a common pool of oil, the exploitation of a field inevitably develops into a race in which each producer strives to get as much oil as he can in the shortest possible time. Under such conditions the rate of extraction is naturally affected little, if at all, by demand as reflected in price.

Thus the petroleum industry has presented the anomalous situation of current over-production and prospective shortage. While competent authorities were predicting a few years ago an inevitable decline in output within a short time, petroleum products were selling at ruinously low prices, which were almost entirely without influence on the rate of production of crude oil.

Although over-production continues, the situation has changed radically in recent years. In the first place, vast new reserves of petroleum have been discovered; and it is now realized that a much larger area throughout the world consists of oil-bearing land than was previously suspected. In the second place, improvements in equipment have made possible the drilling of much deeper wells, with a greatly increased recovery of oil from the known reserves. In the third place, enormous strides have been made in the development of refining methods, resulting in a larger output of gasoline from a given quantity of crude oil.

From the standpoint of conservation, the importance of gasoline production by "cracking" can hardly be over-emphasized, since the manufacture of gasoline is the chief end and aim of the industry, and the other products of the distillation of petroleum are essentially by-products. A few

years ago the development of markets for the huge residue of fuel oil produced in the process of gasoline manufacture was a much more serious and costly problem than it is today.

Another change of profound importance is the gradual settlement of the international contest for control of the world's reserves. Although this contest is not yet over, enough progress has been made to warrant the statement that the situation has entered a new phase. Most of the important reserves have passed into strong hands; and it is reasonable to hope that cooperation, rather than destructive competition, will characterize the future development of the industry.

Finally, large and small producers alike, both in this country and abroad, are coming to the realization that concerted action is necessary to their own welfare as well as to the protection of the world against a reckless waste of its natural wealth. American oil producers are making active efforts to restrict the output of crude petroleum, with some measure of success; while the leading companies of Europe and the United States, having largely settled the question of control, are using that control in a cooperative endeavor to prevent world-wide over-production.

The industry in the U. S. after having passed through a period of severe over-production in 1927, experienced some statistical improvement and a marked recovery in sentiment last year, according to the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Production of crude oil for the year was almost exactly equal to the total for 1927, a fact which, with the steady increase in demand, is alone sufficient to indicate distinct progress. It is noticeable that the trend of stocks of gasoline was definitely downward throughout the greater part of the year, if allowance is made for the usual seasonal changes.

Stocks of crude oil failed to show any such reduction, although the rapid and steady increase that continued through 1927 was arrested early last year. These stocks totalled 465,800,000 barrels at the beginning of 1928, increased to 485,100,000 barrels by the end of May, and then turned downward, standing at 480,200,000 barrels on September 30. In recent months, however, stocks both of crude oil and refined products have shown the effects of the increasing production, the aggregate figure for all oils at the end of January being 626,000,000 barrels, which compares with 596,300,000 barrels a year earlier.

(Continued on Page 43)



ALONG CANADA'S FAMOUS ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE  
Aerial view of Rimouski, Que., a well-known spot for all Canadian trans-Atlantic commerce. At Rimouski the pilot comes aboard the vessels, and the recently inaugurated air mail service carries the European mails from Rimouski to Montreal. The photograph, by the Cie Aérienne Franco-Canadienne shows that Rimouski is a thriving community, apart from its place on a great trade route.  
—Photo Courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

## GOLD & DROSS

### CANADA CEMENT A LONG HOLD

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have recently bought a block of Canada Cement Common at 30 and I am prepared to hold this for a number of years, providing that your opinion coincides with mine as to the wisdom of such a course. I am aware that a number of people made huge sums of money out of this company in the past and it seems likely that a similar possibility exists in the future. I would appreciate learning something about the present assets and earnings of the company with regard to this stock, and how you classify it.

—S.H.H., Montreal, Que.

I think that you have just about the proper outlook on Canada Cement common at the present time. Although present prices have very little relation to current earnings,

nevertheless over a period of years I think that this stock should become increasingly valuable, and I would classify it as an interesting speculation for one who can afford to wait.

As I see it, practically the sole reason for present prices of around 30 for this stock, although it has been as high as 36, is the splendid past reputation and encouraging prospects of the company. According to the report for 1928—the first to be issued since the present interests came into control—the book value behind the 600,000 shares of no par value common was \$11.69 per share while earnings on this common amounted to 5 cents per share.

It would appear that holders of the common may have quite a wait before anything in the way of dividends materializes, but it must be remembered that the company dominates the field in Canada and that in a country such as this the demand for its products should show a steady increase. It is reported that very considerable sums have been spent on the improvement of plant, and sales for the current year are reported to be running higher than those of 1928. It seems likely that over a period of years the common should increase in value, and for those who are ready to hold and disregard the present market uncertainty, it is not without attraction.

### CANADA BUD BREWERIES

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am the holder of a fair amount of Canada Bud Breweries stock, formerly Toronto Brewing and Malting, for which I paid \$12 a share at the time of offering. I am not one of those who expected to make a fortune in brewery stocks as soon as Government Control came into effect in Ontario, particularly since I bought the stock of a company which had to establish a name for its products. On the other hand, this stock is now selling around 9 1/2 and has been lower. What I would like is your opinion as to whether I should sell and take my loss, or hold on, and if I hold on, what I may reasonably expect.

—W.A.K., Toronto, Ont.  
My advice to you is to hold. Canada Bud appears to have the worst behind it; the company had a difficult row to hoe in the establishing of its products in the face of the edict of the Ontario Liquor Control Board forbidding advertising, but these products have now been available to the public palate sufficiently long to win them a place in a highly competitive business. The present year should pretty well tell the story and before the end of that period, the company's relative position and future prospects should be pretty clearly established.

In the meantime, basing my opinion on such sales figures as have been made available, I would consider the outlook reasonably encouraging. The company expects to do a considerably higher volume of business during the present year, and the more optimistic of the shareholders are already discussing the possibility of the stock being placed on a dividend basis at the end of the present year. Over against this the company has not chosen to make its earnings estimate or balance sheet available to the public, and the resultant uncertainty coupled with the considerable wait for returns, may account for present quotations.

Canada Bud enjoys efficient management and responsible backing, and while it is engaged in a highly competitive business, if present anticipations are realized, I think that holders of the stock can reasonably look for some appreciation within the year.

### CHRYSLER COMMON A LONG HOLD

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of Chrysler Corporation common? The company seems to have been going ahead steadily and the stock looks like a good one to tie up to. I am told the stock should go up as soon as the market gets stronger. Would you buy it on this basis? How does the company rank in the motor industry and what do you think of its 1928 showing? Is it well fixed financially? Also, can you tell me how it is doing this year and how earnings are likely to run in comparison with last year. Many thanks for your splendid service in the past.

—A.P.T., Montreal, Que.

I would only advise buying this stock at current levels around 95 if you are in a position to carry it for a period of several years. Earnings are improving, but it is questionable that 1929 returns will be sufficient to justify (Continued on Page 36)

## Canada's South American Field

Increasing Prosperity of Continent Below Equator Provides At-  
tractive and Expanding Market -- Canadian Business Already  
Well Established -- Aggressive Campaign Warranted

CANADA is making ever more extensive arrangements to facilitate and increase trade with the republics of Central America. A trade commissioner's office has been opened in Panama and a trade commissioner will shortly be appointed to that country. There are already commissioners' offices in Mexico, Cuba, Brazil and Argentina which care for most of the Canadian trade with the Central American republics at the present time, and it is understood there is prospect of such offices being opened up in Chile, Venezuela, Uruguay, and Colombia. Thus Canada is at the present time aggressively going after the development of trade with this enormous territory.

For some time the zeal of the government in this direction has been apparent and trade missionaries who have studied the field have never ceased to urge that there is a vast potential market for Canadian business in these Central American countries which is not adequately appreciated and of which insufficient advantage is being taken. The already quite substantial trade Canada is exchanging with them at the present time has developed largely without effort on the Dominion's part and it is pressed that all that is required to considerably expand the volume is to more aggressively move to take greater advantage of the many attractive openings offering. It is a trade in which the balance is substantially in Canada's favor, in which there is a tendency for imports to decline and export trade to steadily rise.

In 1928 Canada carried on a volume of trade with the countries of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Panama, Peru, Chile, Venezuela and Uruguay which had a value of \$64,993,978 as compared with \$64,062,117 in 1927. Import trade from these countries had a value of \$29,398,687 as compared with \$30,966,756, a decline of \$1,568,069 and export trade of \$35,594,391 as compared with \$33,095,361, an increase of \$2,399,030. Canada's favorable balance of trade with these countries increased from \$2,128,605 in 1927 to \$6,095,704 in 1928.

The greatest trade is carried on with Argentina in the volume of which Canada has a favorable balance which she is increasing. Imports in the past year declined from \$9,246,214 to \$8,409,737 while exports increased from \$10,760,449 to \$13,556,039. The exchange of trade with Cuba is more even, and this showed a slight decline in the past year, imports standing at \$5,043,314 against \$6,156,610 in 1927 and exports at \$4,833,354 against \$6,099,533.

Trade with Brazil has grown quite remarkably, the Dominion maintaining her favorable balance with this country. Imports for the past year stood at \$1,825,940 against \$2,054,805 in 1927 and exports at \$5,764,316 against \$4,894,802. Canada is importing heavily from Colombia and increasing her purchases there, these standing at \$7,339,794 in 1928 as compared with \$6,705,658 in 1927 while exports increased to \$1,864,088 from \$1,807,088.

Another country from which the Dominion is purchas-

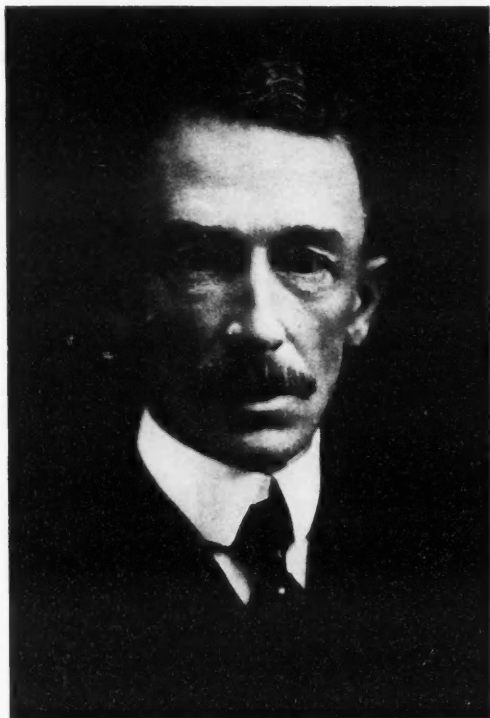
ing to a much heavier extent than she sells is Peru, imports in 1928 standing at \$4,793,786 as against \$4,706,080 in the previous year and exports at \$1,102,830 against \$1,392,764. Canada has the balance of trade in her transactions with Mexico, Venezuela, Uruguay and Panama and in 1928 while there was an increase in export trade to the two former, that with the two latter showed a slight decline.

Canada's imports from these countries are distinctly limited while exports occupy a long and ever growing list. Imports from Brazil consist mainly of corn, raw hides and skins, flaxseed, meat and wool. Those from Brazil consist almost exclusively of green coffee and are very heavy. The Dominion's purchase in Chile is made up almost entirely of soda nitrate, and in Uruguay of raw hides. Peru supplies crude petroleum and sugar. Colombia green coffee, petroleum and raw hides, and Venezuela green coffee, cocoa beans and tanning articles.

These countries constitute a large and growing market for Canadian manufactured goods. Outstanding among Canadian purchases by all these countries are freight and passenger automobiles, wheat flour, rubber tires and other rubber goods, farm implements, binder twine, condensed milk, sewing machines, wood and paper products, mineral products and fish. Less important items run into a very long list and these are constantly being added to as Canada's ability to meet the demands arising from new needs is demonstrated.

Those who have investigated markets in these countries, of which too little is known in Canada, are enthusiastic over possibilities of trade expansion. They point to the increasing prosperity of these countries and the corresponding rise in their purchasing power. Canada is well established in this territory, Dominion funds being heavily invested in certain of these countries, and Canadian business men and their methods enjoy a favourable regard. Canada's products have won an enviable reputation and apparently all that is needed to expand their sales is more aggression on the part of Dominion business interests.

The western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) is one of the most important trees in British Columbia in regard to both available supply and production. In a survey of the forest resources of that province the quantity of standing timber of this species was estimated to be 64,000,000,000 feet board measure; of this some 52,000,000,000 feet is located in the coast region. The original virgin supply is almost intact, only a small part having been cut. The cut of western hemlock lumber has for some years averaged about 42,000,000 feet annually, forming about 15 per cent. of the total hemlock lumber cut in Canada.



HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU

Who has been appointed to the Board of Directors of The Royal Trust Company. Hon. Mr. Taschereau, Premier of the Province of Quebec, is a member of the legal firm of Taschereau, Roy, Cannon, Parent and Taschereau, of Quebec. He was called to the Quebec Bar in 1889, of which he was Syndic in 1908 and 1909, and Batonnier in 1911 and 1912. First elected to the Quebec Legislature in 1900, he served as Minister of Public Works and Labor from 1907 to 1919 and became Prime Minister in 1920. He is an LL.D. of Laval University.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



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## Britain's Monetary Outlook

Recent Developments in New York Closely Followed by  
London Financial Circles—Direct Results Observed  
on English Situation—No Severe Upset as  
Yet Encountered

By LEONARD J. REID,

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London.

THE uncertainty in the monetary outlook has been sensibly relieved by recent views from America, but it is unlikely to disappear altogether for some little time at least. The monetary position of London, in so far as this centre can be considered a separate entity, has been for some time and remains more or less normal. But London is not a law unto itself; it is a leading international financial centre, which under modern conditions means that it is closely affected by developments in other great financial centres. It is, in fact, this latter consideration which gave rise to the recent uncertain and disturbed state of the London money market.

Two months ago the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount was raised from 4½ to 5½%, the former figure having ruled for nearly two

years. During this period, the Bank had been deliberately pursuing a policy of stability and the upward movement in the discount rate was unwelcome in so far as it involved a departure from this policy.

The Bank's severest critics, however, admitted that the Bank itself was in no way to blame. The rise was dictated entirely by external influences—in a word, by the American monetary situation. For some time London money rates had been out of sympathy with American rates. Indeed, during the preceding seven months the New York official rate had been ½% above the London official rate. In these circumstances, the Bank of England was fortunate in being able to maintain its lower rate for so long and in the end the Bank yielded only because of the continuance of the unparalleled New



H. H. HORSFALL  
Who has been elected President of the Lake St. John Power and Paper Company succeeding the late Mr. Wallberg. Mr. Horsfall has been associated with Mr. Wallberg in all his enterprises for many years past and is President of the newly formed Canada Wire and Cable Company. He will bring to the operations of the Lake St. John Power and Paper Company the benefit of many years of experience in the management of large industrial enterprises.

York stock market boom.

This boom, it will be remembered, inaugurated a period of high money rates in New York, the rate for short money on occasion having reached double figures. Consequently New York has been a powerful magnet for the world's floating balances, and especially London balances. The result was that sterling depreciated considerably on New York and gold exports took place on a substantial scale from London. It was to arrest this outward flow of gold that Bank rate was raised. It has been successful, but nervousness was not immediately allayed.

The quotation of sterling on New York was less responsive to the rise in Bank rate than could have been wished, the figure hovering dangerously around the level at which further gold exports would have been profitable. In the last two weeks the position has substantially improved, but the ground for uneasiness on the score of Wall Street uncertainties has not been entirely removed.

The position of the London money market as an intermediary between New York and the Continent is fairly satisfactory, the discount rates in Europe having recently moved upwards in the wake of the Bank of England's advance.

The uneasiness which remains is primarily due to the fact that the situation in New York shows, at least on the surface, no substantial change. Considerable activity at high prices still characterises the New York Stock Exchange i.e., brokers' loans remain at enormous figures; and the rates for call money are still capable of rising to remarkable heights. This is the position as it appears at first sight. But appearances in this as in other matters may be deceptive. Advances from New York are very conflicting and it is not easy to appraise the real situation with absolute accuracy in London. It would seem, however, that stray attempts are being made by Reserve Banks to make the most dangerous excesses of the New York speculative position amenable to some control. Various measures are being resorted to and a section of New York opinion now holds that if these fail the Federal Reserve authorities will raise rediscount rates.

London is following these developments with the closest interest, since clearly they have a direct bearing upon the London monetary position. It would be in London's interests if the operations of what in the terminology

of the London market, would be called "the hidden hand" succeeded.

A rise in the New York rediscount rate might easily involve a further rise in our own Bank Rate. Meanwhile, the Bank of England is leaving little to chance so far as London is concerned. On a number of occasions the Bank is making every effort to ensure the present Bank Rate being effective in relation to general market rates and is also making special purchases of gold in the bullion market in order to strengthen its reserve position.

Uncertainties still beset the monetary outlook, for it is influenced by many cross-currents and uncertain factors. There is some little consolation, however, in the fact that the last rise in Bank rate does not so far appear to have had any very adverse effect on Britain's economic position.

Employment is better than before the rise took place and prices are steady with perhaps a slight upward tendency. It may be admitted that the uncertainty prevailing immediately before the rise was announced was disturbing. It is uncontroversial, however, that an advance to 6½% would probably make an unwelcome impression on the country's trade and industry and therefore it is to be hoped that such a development will be avoided.

## Canadian Dredge

First Report Shows Net  
Earnings of \$629,950

THE Canadian Dredge and Dock Co., Ltd., in its first financial statements since the re-organization of the old company, covering the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1929, shows net earnings of \$629,950, after all charges, with the exception of income tax, but after providing for depreciation.

This was more than seven times the preferred dividend paid during the period and the balance, after deduction of this prior charge was more than four times the two dividends paid on the common stock. The preferred shares are convertible at the option of the holders into three shares of common and figuring the net profit per share on this basis, giving effect to the conversion, it would equal \$6.63 on 95,000 shares of common.

During the year the preferred holders were active in exercising their exchange privilege and as a result the amount of the senior issue outstanding was reduced from \$1,500,000 to \$291,700 and common stock outstanding increased from 50,000 to 86,249 shares of no par value. The remaining 2,917 shares of preferred would create 8,751 shares of ordinary stock and would bring the total junior issue to 95,000 shares when the process is completed.

Revenue for the period, as stated above, amounted to \$629,950 and four quarterly dividends were paid on the diminishing amount of preferred. Two dividends of \$42,770 and \$63,895 were paid on the common stock and the balance of \$442,959 carried to surplus. The company has improved upon the satisfactory liquid position as of Dec. 31, 1927. The ratio of current assets to liabilities has increased from approximately 3 to 1 to 7 to 1 and net working is up over \$100,000. Current assets are valued at \$1,196,546 against current liabilities of \$160,452, leaving net working capital of \$1,036,094 contrasted with \$926,163 at the end of 1927.



E. W. BEATTY, K.C.  
Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which has announced the issuance of new common stock, increasing its capitalization by \$30,000,000. The operation represents one of the major pieces of Canadian financing of the current year and will mean the influx of much new money into Canada, from foreign holders of the company's stock.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

### New Issue

\$1,500,000

## SIN-MAC LINES, LIMITED

6% First (Closed) Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated April 1st, 1929, maturing April 1st, 1949. Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1st and October 1st) payable at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada, in Canadian gold coin or its equivalent; or, at the option of the holder, at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, New York, in United States gold coin or its equivalent; or at The Royal Bank of Canada, London, England, in Sterling at the rate of \$4.86 2/3 to £1. Coupon bonds of \$1,000 and \$500 denominations, with privilege of registration as to principal. Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company, on sixty days' notice, at the following prices and accrued interest: at 105 up to and including April 1st, 1931, and thereafter at 105 less ¼ of 1% for each subsequent year or fraction thereof elapsed between April 1st, 1931 and the date fixed for redemption. Trustee: Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.

### CAPITALIZATION

(On completion of this financing)

|  | Authorized     | To be Issued  |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| 6% First (Closed) Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1949           | \$1,500,000    | \$1,500,000   |
| 7% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock (par value \$100) | \$1,250,000    | \$750,000     |
| Common Stock (no par value)  | 100,000 shares | 50,000 shares |

### STOCK PURCHASE RIGHTS

Holders of Bonds have the right, for each \$1,000 Bond held, to purchase five (5) shares of no par value Common Stock of the Company at a price of \$30 per share up to and including April 1st, 1931, and thereafter at \$40 per share up to and including April 1st, 1934. Should such bonds be called for redemption prior to April 1st, 1934, this right may, notwithstanding the call, be exercised at any time up to the date fixed for redemption.

Descriptive circular, copies of which will be supplied upon request, contains a letter from Mr. James Playfair, President of the Company, from which the following is summarized:—

**COMPANY AND BUSINESS:** Sin-Mac Lines, Limited, has been incorporated to acquire and consolidate, through purchase of fixed assets, five towing and wrecking businesses, viz: Dominion Towing & Salvage Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario; Reid Towing & Wrecking Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario; John E. Russell, Toronto, Ontario; Donnelly Salvage & Wrecking Company, Limited, Kingston, Ontario; and Sincennes MacNaughton Line, Limited, Montreal and Sorel, Quebec, whose joint operations have for many years extended over the complete St. Lawrence waterway from the head of the Great Lakes to the Sea.

These five businesses, whose operations have formed an essential and integral part of the enormous shipping service of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes waterway, have been in continuous operation for periods ranging from 35 to 100 years. They handle more than 90% of the general towing, harbour towing and general wrecking service on the Canadian side of the International Boundary from Fort William to the Sea.

**MANAGEMENT:** The Management will be in the hands of those who have been largely responsible for the success of these businesses in the past, aided by a board of directors which will include the following: James Playfair, President; President, Hamilton Bridge Company Limited; Frank M. Ross (Vice-President), President, Montreal Dry Docks Limited; John E. Russell (Vice-President), Chairman, Standard Paving & Materials Limited; Senator Donat Raymond, Director Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada; Noah A. Timmins, President Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited; John C. Newman, President General Steel Works, Limited, and W. C. Pitfield, Director Fraser Companies Limited.

**EARNINGS:** Net earnings available for bond interest, derived from the fixed assets to be acquired by Sin-Mac Lines, Limited, after all operating and administration expenses but before depreciation and income tax, as certified by P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, Montreal, for the three years ended December 31st, 1928, have been at the average rate of \$256,119 per annum equivalent to 2.85 times the bond interest requirement of \$90,000 on this issue.

These figures make no allowance for savings from amalgamation. It is estimated that, on the same basis, but with allowance for non recurring expenses, but not for savings anticipated as a result of more efficient management and normal growth in business, such net earnings available for bond interest would be in excess of \$330,000, which after allowance for bond interest, depreciation, income tax and preferred dividends leaves a balance of over \$100,000 available for the common stock, or \$2 per share outstanding.

**SECURITY:**—This issue will be secured by Trust Deed in favor of Montreal Trust Company, constituting a first, fixed and specific closed mortgage upon all the fixed assets of the Company, present and future including its interest in certain real estate, and a first floating charge on all other assets of the Company, present and future.

Fixed Assets consisting of tugs and other vessels, wrecking equipment, carrier barges and scows, harbour properties, buildings, equipment and machinery, based upon an independent appraisal dated March 27th, 1929, by Mr. I. J. Tait, M.E.I.C., Consulting Engineer, Montreal, including cash not exceeding \$150,000 to be deposited with the Trustee for the purchase of fixed assets, have a depreciated value of \$2,351,373.

Net current assets of the Company as of the date of organization, and after giving effect to the present financing, as certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons and based on the above mentioned appraisal of Mr. I. J. Tait with regard to tangible items, amounted to \$213,886 including \$150,000 in cash.

Therefore Total Net Assets, exclusive of all intangible items such as value of contracts, goodwill, etc., on the same basis amounted to \$2,565,259 equivalent to over \$1,700 for each \$1,000 of First Mortgage Bonds outstanding.

The Trust Deed will provide for an annual cumulative Sinking Fund of 2% of all bonds issued plus interest on those redeemed, commencing October 1st, 1930, which is estimated sufficient to retire at par by maturity about 70% of the total issue.

It is expected that trustee's interim certificates will be ready for delivery on or about April 22nd, 1929.

Application will be made in due course to list the common shares on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

We offer these bonds with attached stock purchase rights when, as and if issued and accepted by us, and subject to the approval of legal proceedings by Messrs. McGibbon, Mitchell & Stairs, at:—

99 and accrued interest to yield about 6.10%

## W. C. PITFIELD & COMPANY

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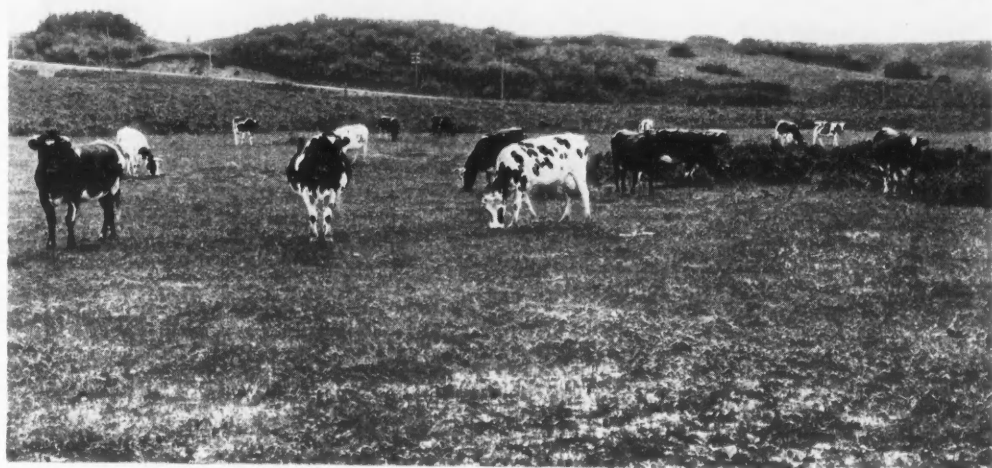
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56 Sparks Street—Queen 6518

80 St. Peter Street 2-2959

The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and upon which we acted in purchasing these securities.





TRANSFORMING THE "BOUNDLESS PRAIRIE"  
Despite amazing industrial and mineral developments, Agriculture remains Canada's basic industry, and one of its most striking features has been its diversification in Western Canada. "Wheat farming" has given place to well-rounded enterprise and the above scene, instead of being taken in old Ontario, shows a splendid dairy herd prospering in Alberta. The value of agricultural products, other than grain, is steadily increasing throughout the West.

—Photo by Canadian Pacific Railway.

## When Dividends Are Dangerous

Feeling of "Lively Satisfaction" May Be Rudely Shattered if Shareholders Are Compelled to Return Money—Illegal Dividends and Their Consequences  
—The Defences Offered

By M. L. HAYWARD

"ENCLOSED please find check for dividend number 100. No receipt necessary nor desired."

These words have a prosperous ring, the stockholder reads them with "lively satisfaction," as the financial reports say, and when he cashes the check and spends the dividend, not one shareholder out of a thousand stops in the spending process to consider how the dividend was earned nor whence it came.

"That's up to the company, and if they didn't have the money and the dividend wasn't proper, it certainly wouldn't have been declared," the stockholder argues.

The question is no mere academic one, however, as it is a basic principle of dividend law that ordinarily a company cannot declare dividends out of capital, or when the capital stock is impaired; it follows that stockholders receiving an unlawful dividend may be, and have been, compelled to pay it back. The question is an important one to company, stockholder and creditor, and the salient legal rules governing such cases in as brief a compass as possible will repay a casual perusal.

\*

What dividends are illegal?

(1) Dividends beyond the power of the company—"ultra vires" dividends, as the lawyers say.

(2) Dividends paid out of the capital.

"Such a dividend is reducing the capital to the detriment of the creditors," is the basis of the rule.

Certainly under such circumstances, no company could justify the payment of even the smallest dividend," is a statement from the Manitoba courts.

(3) Dividends which impair the capital stock, or dividends paid when the corporation is insolvent.

"An incorporated company cannot confer on holders of stock a right to be paid dividends, if the capital of the company will thereby be impaired or the demands of its creditors postponed," says a leading authority.

(4) Dividends paid to the exclusion of the bonded debt.

(5) Dividends paid to one class of stockholders to the exclusion of another having prior rights.

Probably the weight of authority is in favor of the general rule that a stockholder may be compelled to repay a dividend paid out of capital, or one which impairs the capital or paid when the company is insolvent.

In an English case (reported in L.R. 1 C.D. 682) a stockholder sued to restrain a dividend and the court intimated that if the dividend was improper, and the company was wound up, the creditors could compel the stockholders to refund.

The American law on the same point is also pertinent on the account of the amount of American stock held in Canada, and there are many cases in the American reports where the stockholder was compelled to refund his illegal dividends.

"The whole capital stock is a trust fund for the payment of the debts contracted on the faith of it, which the stockholders cannot divert by distributing it as dividends," say the Georgia Courts.

"All the circumstances clearly indicate that the payment in question was the withdrawal of the same from the company on account of its insolvency, and for the purpose of preventing the payment of creditors. Such withdrawal was fraudulent and

void," says the Arkansas Courts, and the same rule has been laid down by the Courts of the Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and other states.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled, however, that if a dividend is paid out of capital, but the company is not insolvent at the time, and the stockholder receives the dividend in good faith, he cannot be compelled to repay.

"The fact of the declaration of a dividend is in effect the assertion by the board of directors that the dividend is made out of profits. Believing that the dividend is thus made, the stockholder in good faith receives his portion of it. Can it be said that in thus doing he withdraws or permits to be withdrawn any portion of the capital of the company? We think he does not withdraw it by the mere receipt of the dividend. The withdrawal was initiated by the board of directors, and was consummated on their part when they permitted payment to be made in accordance with the declaration," is the reasoning of the Supreme Court.

"Establish the rule that creditors may compel the stockholders to refund dividends received in a fair course of business, and no man would be safe in holding stock," say the Georgia Courts on the same point.

(1) The company itself.

"The dividends received by a stockholder contrary to the law are but the property of the company, and upon every principle of law and every reason of policy, the owner should have right to recover it by direct action," says the Wisconsin Courts, while the Minnesota Courts have ruled, however, that the company itself cannot recover dividends paid out of capital, on the ground, apparently, that the company could not repudiate its own wrongful act.

(2) A receiver or trustee in bankruptcy.

"Now this is a suit to follow and recover a part of the capital stock wrongfully paid to and received by the stockholders, this liability to repay this fund was an asset of the company, and passed to the receiver," says another authority.

(3) Creditors.

"Nor can we question the right of the creditors to compel stockholders to refund dividends made to them out of the capital stock itself," says another court.

If the creditor's claim accrued before the unlawful dividend was declared then, logically, the creditor has an absolute right to complain, as the dividend interferes with his vested rights.

"It is a breach of trust to divert any portion of the fund from the creditors of the company to pay dividends to its stockholders, and any funds so diverted may be followed by the creditors," is a concise statement of the rule.

In the case of subsequent creditors, whose claims accrue after the illegal dividend was paid, the law is not so clear.

"The dividend has been paid and the capital had been depleted when you gave credit to the company, so you can't say you did so on the strength of the dividend money," the stockholders argue, and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld this contention, while the

Courts of Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Wisconsin and other states hold that it makes no difference when the claim arose—that subsequent creditors have so good a right as prior ones.

"The capital of a corporation is a fund pledged for the payment of its debts. Each person who gives credit to it does so in the confidence that the fund exists for his protection and security against loss. If the stockholders secretly withdraw it, under the false pretence of dividends on profits when there are none, it is obvious that as great a wrong may be done to the future creditors as to existing ones. In either case the stockholders hold a part of that fund, which is pledged to the payment of the creditors," says the New Jersey Courts in a case involving the rights of subsequent creditors.

It follows that, if the company really owns the improper dividend, repayment must be made to the company or to its proper representative—to the source from which the dividend came.

Finn vs. Brown, a decision of the United States Supreme Court reported in 142 U. S. Reports, is a strong case, as it appeared that X and Y were both stockholders in a National bank, X transferred some of his stock to Y, without Y's knowledge or consent—the bank declared an unlawful dividend, credited it to Y on the bank books, Y ordered that the stock be re-transferred to X, and gave X a check for the dividend thereon.

Then the receiver of the bank sued Y for the dividend.

"But I paid it to X," Y argued. "That cuts no figure—pay it to me," the receiver retorted, and the Supreme Court ruled that Y was the victim.

"Y did not get rid of his liability for the dividend by drawing his check in favor of X individually. The money belonged to the bank, and must be restored to it," said the Court.

When the stockholders are seated from Dan to Danbury and the directors are in a single office in Toronto, it is sometimes very convenient to let the small fry frizzle and go after the men at the top of the elevator.

The law on this point is not easily summarized, but the better opinion is that the directors are not personally responsible for dividends which impair the capital, if they acted in good faith and without negligence, but they are liable for a dividend paid negligently or knowingly, as, for instance, in the Ontario case reported in 37 A.L.R. 611.

\*

Naturally, the stockholder objects to paying back cash that he considers is his own, and may set up one or more of the following defenses:

(1) Good faith.

As has been pointed out, if a dividend is paid when the corporation is solvent and the stockholder receives it in good faith, some American Courts have ruled that in such cases the dividend cannot be recovered.

(2) Liability of directors.

The New Jersey Courts have ruled that a statute making the directors liable for an illegal dividend does not relieve the stockholders from their obligation to repay.

"The legislature does not say that the stockholder shall be at liberty to keep the money, and that the credi-

(Continued on Page 17)

## Character Capability Capital

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## GOLD @ DROSS

CHRYSLER COMMON A LONG HOLD  
(Continued from Page 33)

greatly higher prices for the stock. However, the longer-term trend of income promises to be quite definitely upward, in which case the stock would, of course, be worth more.

In point of value of product, Chrysler ranks as the third largest automobile-producing organization, being surpassed only by Ford and General Motors. It has a very strong distributing organization as regards both Chrysler itself and its Dodge division. Chrysler manufactures four and six cylinder passenger cars, and in recent months has developed a new line of four and six cylinder trucks. Dodge produces several lines of passenger cars, as well as a line of trucks. Between the two divisions, models are produced for practically all price fields, although the bulk of the business is in the low and medium priced markets.

Although the company's earnings for 1928 failed to equal the most optimistic preliminary estimates, they made, all factors considered, a favorable showing. Net income of \$30,991,795 was equivalent to \$6.79 per share on the 4,407,475 no par common shares now outstanding, as compared with \$19,848,880, or \$6.55 per share on 2,712,080 shares in 1927, and with the \$3 dividend. These returns include earnings of the various Dodge properties only from July 31st to December 31st, 1928, and are arrived at after unusually heavy chargeoffs.

Expenditures on account of new plant, machinery and equipment aggregated \$15,829,024 during the past year, resulting after depreciation and amortization in a net increase of \$9,155,911 in permanent assets. Its financial position is strong, its balance sheet as of December 31st last, showing current assets of \$110,516,603, including more than \$53,000,000 cash and marketable securities, comparing with current liabilities of \$32,673,143.

It is officially reported that retail deliveries thus far in 1929 have been approximately 14 per cent greater than in the corresponding 1928 period, notwithstanding unavoidable restriction in volume of Dodge business in January incidental to introduction of the new Dodge six, and the belief is expressed that earnings for the full year 1929 will be materially in excess of those for last year. Most lines are meeting with an excellent demand, although it is not improbable that certain model changes will be made to stimulate sales in the Plymouth and De Soto divisions. In view of the company's strong dealer organization, its excellent management and well situated plant, I believe that its chances for further sales and earnings expansion during early future years are better than average.

### BEWARE OF TIPSTER SHEETS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

For reasons of which I am entirely unaware, I have been "favored" for some time past with a barrage of high-pressure communications emanating from New York City. Among those who apparently wish me to make millions on the market are the Financial Counsellor, the Market Financial Service, which recommends the use of the firm of Lundy and Company, brokers and The Anderson Company. While I am no expert, I recall reading in SATURDAY NIGHT about Tipster Sheets, and from the methods pursued by the outfits I mention, it seems to me that I am most certainly on a "sucker list." To enable me to judge, can you give me a few remarks of the "Tipster Sheet?"

—H. W. A., Toronto, Ont.

With pleasure. Furthermore, I would take it from your letter that the old game is in full swing once more, and it bears out many other communications which I have received. After a period of comparative quiet on the Canadian front, the U. S. tipsters seem to be attacking again all along the line, and the mails recently have been full of their poisonous literature.

Strange as it may seem, one of the " earmarks " of the tipster sheet is its blatant apparent " honesty. " It will warn you against the perils of the market, it will even recommend good stocks on which money can be made. Incidentally, if and when you do make money, that is the time to be on guard. The Tipster will then put you into one of its own pet promotions, promising greater opportunities, but the only real opportunity is for your money to vanish. Mostly the tipsters issue publications which they offer on " trial subscription " for a dollar, and sandwich in their propaganda among legitimate financial news. Some are more direct, operating only as a " brokerage " house, but in many instances the two " gases " are combined. Also it seems obvious, that when people who purport to be selling you a service, go out of their way to indulge in expensive telegrams and long-distance telephone calls, they are not employing such tactics without hope of an ample reward for themselves.

A point to remember in connection with this American high-pressure effort, is that it is by no means necessary to employ an American broker to purchase legitimate American securities. Any reputable Canadian broker would welcome such business, which he is perfectly equipped to handle. As for the " tipster sheets, " to listen to their siren songs is an exceedingly dangerous pastime. No security worth buying needs any forced selling effort. In dealing with the tipsters, the old adage takes on a new and even more forceful meaning. " Before you invest, investigate. "

### A GOOD LONG PULL STOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would appreciate your opinion of the Class A shares of the Forhan Company, as to whether they are a good buy or not at the present time. What, in your opinion, are the prospects for larger earnings and dividends? Do you think there is much chance of another market decline sending the shares down?

—A. M., Regina, Sask.

I don't think you need worry much about lower prices, as the stock is already selling very close to the year's low, and should offer, I think, strong resistance to further market pressure. In my opinion this issue is quite attractive for the long pull at current prices around 27, in view of the prospects for continued expansion of earnings and more generous treatment of stockholders, together with a yield of nearly 6 per cent. from the present dividend.

The company's net income has more than trebled in the last six years, the amount available for the Class "A" dividend in 1928 equalling \$6.71 per share, as compared with \$5.02 per share earned in 1927. In view of the continued expansion of the company's sales of tooth paste, aided by able management and judicious advertising, there



A. L. ELLSWORTH

President of the Service Stations Equipment Company which has reported an exceedingly satisfactory year, marked by great expansion in the company's activities. This policy is to be followed in the future and extensive plans have been laid for increasing business. Mr. Ellsworth is also President of the British American Oil Company and is one of Toronto's most prominent business men.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

seems reason to expect further growth of earnings in the current year. As regards the possibility of a dividend increase, the company's large surplus and favourable earnings would justify larger payments, but I cannot say if and when such will be made. After the payment of the present \$1.60 dividend annually on the Class A stock, the common is entitled to \$1 per share, after which the two issues of 150,000 shares each participate equally in any further distribution, from which it follows that the maximum amount which could have been paid on the Class "A" stock from last year's profits was \$3.65 per share.

### CAN. CANNERS ATTRACTIVE SPECULATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been looking for a common stock which does not cost too much at present, but which gives promise of doing something real over a period of years. I have had Canadian Canners recommended to me but before going into this I would appreciate your opinion. I am prepared to wait for my returns and also to gamble to a certain extent. What I ask chiefly is that the present outlook appears bright and a reasonable chance of the company doing better. Do you think that this Canners stock would suit me?

—J. K. W., Toronto, Ont.

I think it should. I feel that either with the common or with what is really its companion stock, the convertible second preferred of this company, you would have a fairly attractive long term speculation. However, of the two I would choose the second preferred. It is convertible at any time into common stock, share for share, and the immediate return is surer because of its preferred position.

Declaration of the 50 cent dividend on the common, was necessitated by the provisions governing this stock following the increase of dividend on the second preferred from 60 cents to 80 cents in March of this year. It is further provided that when 90 cents is paid on the second preferred the common shall receive 75 cents and when \$1 is paid, the common shall share equally. The \$1 is, however the maximum payable on the second preferred, so naturally it will be converted when such a stage is reached.

Prospects for the company appear to be reasonably bright and it is generally anticipated that earnings for 1929 will exceed considerably the net profits of \$602,748 reported for 1928. Sales have been currently running ahead of last year and the company's inventory, which is not excessive, should be pretty well cleared out prior to the new pack. It is the intention of the management to operate all its plants at maximum capacity this year, subject of course to crop conditions, which introduce an element of speculation. The company's progress has been consistent in recent years and it is generally believed that when the working capital reaches the \$6,000,000 mark, dividend increases will come oftener. The report for 1928 showed net working capital somewhat under \$5,000,000 and with the reduction of inventory this figure would naturally show a large increase. The company's general position is strong and given favorable conditions, its future appears bright.

Optimistic shareholders anticipate that the \$1 dividend rate will be reached at least by early in 1930, and present indications, which are of course subject to upsets, suggest there is some possibility of earnings warranting such action. For those who are prepared to wait, and who do not look for any large return in the meantime, Canners common or second preferred are not without attraction at present.

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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### LAKE SUPERIOR CORP. COMMON

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
I notice that Lake Superior Corporation common stock is now selling around 23. I missed getting any of this when it was going begging for a buyer last year, and subsequently when it went up as high as 40 I thought that the cream had been taken off. It looks attractive to me at current prices and I would appreciate your opinion as to the outlook. How good do you think the chances are for appreciation?

—P.H.S., Toronto, Ont.

I take it from your letter that you are primarily interested in what the market is going to do to this stock, and guessing the market is outside my field. However, at prices of around 23 it is not unlikely, I think, that purchasers of Lake Superior common will eventually experience a considerable appreciation. This stock, needless to say, is nowhere near the investment class, and in my opinion is suitable only for those who can afford to take a chance with their money, and further who can afford, and are prepared, to wait for their returns. The recent falling off in quotations was, I think, due more to the technical market weakness of the stock, rather than to any actual developments. In fact current reports are decidedly bullish and in some quarters optimism has reached such levels as to predict earnings of \$5 per share on this common. While this may be overstating the case, nevertheless Lake Superior's subsidiaries, the chief of which is Algoma Steel, have been showing distinctly encouraging progress. Algoma Steel, for the eight months ended February 28, reported net earnings of \$1,914,535 as compared with \$591,088 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Gains made by other subsidiaries, while not so striking, are decidedly on the increase and it is pointed out that even better things may be hoped for on the strength of present business levels.

I have dealt previously with the somewhat involved capital set-up of Lake Superior Corporation and the possibilities of reorganization, which may be necessitated chiefly by the bonded indebtedness, but one of the main points to be taken into consideration is the statement of President Robert Dodd to the effect that huge sums will have to be ploughed back into the company to achieve eventual satisfactory results.

There are those, of course, among purchasers of Lake Superior common who pin their faith on the possibility of tariff revision, which would undoubtedly greatly benefit the company. An application has been pending at Ottawa for some time, but the outcome, resting as it does on the lap of the gods or the politicians, is still too vague to merit over confidence.

### POTPOURRI

**J.B., Winnipeg, Man.** No reduction in the dividend rate on the present preference stock of the WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY is being made. The reduction in the dividend rate on the preferred from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent., mentioned at the time of the issuance of the annual report, applies to the preferred stock yet unissued, and does not in any way apply to the dividend rate on the preference stock already issued or subscribed for, which rate remains 7 per cent.

**S.T., Toronto, Ont.** HARVIE GOLD MINES, LIMITED, is virtually bankrupt and the shares may be considered valueless. Its principal asset is a claim against a bankrupt financing company.

**D.M., Kemptville, Ont.** In my opinion SUDBURY BASIN is a hold for a year. There is, in my experience, no more thankless task than telling a man at what price he should sell a stock. In the event of it not reaching the indicated level, with the result that the stock is held too long, there is natural disappointment. In case the stock reaches and overshoots the mark, the dissatisfaction is just as strong. The price you paid for this stock is not too high, from present indications.

**R.A.S., Regina, Sask.** I see no reason to sell your UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED shares. The company has been showing satisfactory earnings for a number of years past and is to-day in a healthy financial position, with good prospects for further progress.

**T.A., Toronto, Ont.** The "confidential" communication from Mr. PAUL VITEK, of P.O. Box 531, Fort Worth, Texas, inviting you to participate in the "torrent of liquid gold" emanating from his oil royalty holdings in West Texas, should be placed confidentially in your waste basket. Solicitations for funds from individuals operating from post office boxes a thousand miles away, who talk of the "huge sum" that will be your share of the "stupendous winning", merit the attention only of the post office authorities.

**E.R.B., Toronto, Ont.** While the outlook for the stock market is very uncertain at the present time and it is possible there may be a further general price decline that would affect quotations on good stocks as well as bad, both MOORE CORPORATION and BRITISH AMERICAN OIL common stocks look attractive as purchases for a hold over a period of years. Moore Corporation, as you may know, is a recently formed holding company for the American Sales Book Company, the Pacific Burt and the Gilman Fanfold



NOAH A. TIMMINS

President of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., and prominent mining operator and capitalist, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the recently formed Sin-Mac Lines, Ltd., a consolidation of a number of important towing and wrecking companies effected by the Playfair interests.

Corporation, all of which have good records extending back over several years. Earnings of Moore Corporation itself are currently reported to be running up to the estimate made at the time of its formation. Generally speaking, the outlook for further progress over a period of time is quite encouraging.

**A.B., Belleville, Ont.** The stock of PRODUCERS ROYALTY CORPORATION, like that of all oil royalty companies, is very speculative. Everything depends on the good judgment and honesty of those who select the royalties and manage the company's affairs, and even though high earnings may be shown at the outset, it is impossible to establish that they will be continued over a period of years or until such time as the purchaser of stock had got back his capital investment, plus a reasonable interest return thereon. The very high dividend return offered by the company is in itself evidence of the speculative character of the stock.

**S.P.R., Montreal, Que.** BANKSTOCKS HOLDING CORPORATION, was only incorporated on July 27th, 1927, (as a holding company to buy, sell and hold bank and insurance stocks) it is, of course, too young to warrant its shares being given a strictly investment rating. At the same time, the stock, in my opinion, ranks as a purchase for a business man in view of the progress made to date and the apparently satisfactory prospects for the future. For the year ended December 31st, 1928, the company earned \$3.53 per share on the 115,942 no par capital shares outstanding as of that date. Since the beginning of 1928 the company has been paying dividends on this stock at the rate of \$1 per share per annum. While, at current quotations of 22 bid, 26 asked, the yield is thus fairly small, the company is obviously able to pay a larger dividend on the basis of actual 1928 earnings, and in fact intends, I believe, to increase the rate of disbursements towards the end of this year if a certain deal now in progress, involving the merger of two important banks, works out as satisfactory as is now expected. As of December 31st, 1928, the stock had a book value of \$12.18 per share on the basis of the 115,942 shares then outstanding. This figure compared with \$15.2 per share, based on the 51,000 shares outstanding on December 31st, 1927. The 1928 figure indicates, of course, that current quotations are discounting the future to some extent, but this is to be expected in the case of a company like this.

**A.R.P., Winnipeg, Man.** I am informed by STANDARD RELIANCE ASSETS LIMITED that the common stock of that company is without value. As you no doubt know, Standard Reliance Assets Limited was a company formed to realize on the assets of the old Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation. Preferred stock of Standard Reliance Assets Limited was given to the creditors of the former company and common stock to former shareholders. At the present time some 40c. remains to be paid to holders of the preferred and indications are that they will receive 100 cents on the dollar, plus about 10c. on the dollar, instead of interest on the total sum at the rate of 5 per cent. from date of liquidation, as was anticipated at the time of liquidation.

**L.M.V., Peterborough, Ont.** Both the FREEHOLD CORPORATION LIMITED and the NORCON OIL COMPANY LIMITED, have Dominion charters granted in 1928. The head office of Freehold is at 903 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alberta, and the company is capitalized at 1,000,000 shares of no par value. Senator Laird of Regina is President and S. J. Holman, Secretary, of Calgary. Norcon Oil Company Limited has its head office at 510 Leeson-Lincoln Building, Calgary, and is capitalized at \$1,000,000 in shares of \$1 par value. Its president is W. A. Murphy, and its Secretary, C. E. Hook.

**J.M.B., Hamilton, Ont.** The stock of KELVINATOR CORPORATION (the parent American company) appears to be an unattractive speculation at current quotations around 17 that is, on the basis of the company's record to date. It had been expected that the company would make a greatly improved showing in its last fiscal year. However, the earnings actually shown by the company were far below expectations. While a deficit of almost \$2,500,000 was suffered in the year ended September 20th, 1927, there was still a net loss of \$999,921 in the 1928 fiscal year, with over half the loss coming in the final quarter. The annual report shows, however, that bank indebtedness had all been liquidated and indicates that the company was in the strongest financial position it had enjoyed in the past two years. The company has experienced severe competition from Frigidaire and General Electric, which accounts for the bulk of total electric refrigeration business. Statements have been issued that the company is experiencing a much greater volume of business in its current fiscal year, but in view of the disappointing results shown at the close of last year, during which similar optimistic forecasts had been made, too much importance should probably not be attached to the improved 1929 showing reported. As regards the company's association with Chrysler, the reports of a merger were denied some time ago, but it is known that a close working agreement exists through which Kelvinator receives the assistance of Chrysler dealers. Should a consolidation eventually be effected, the developments probably would be favorable to present shareholders. Kelvinator is also closely allied with Copeland Products, a relatively small producer of electric refrigerators, with exclusive right to the use of Silica Gel in refrigeration in United States and Canada.

**L.R.P., Prescott, Ont.** THE BRITISH AMERICAN COPPER MINES AND SMELTER COMPANY was a fake proposition engineered by the Burr Brothers, of New York City. These people were subsequently arrested and sent to the penitentiary.



SENATOR DONAT RAYMOND

A director of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada who is a member of the Board of the recently formed Sin-Mac Lines, Ltd.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

### Consolidated Investment Corporation of Canada

#### 4½% First Collateral Trust Gold Bonds

Due February 15th, 1929. Principal and half-yearly interest (February 15th and August 15th), payable at any branch in Canada of The Royal Bank of Canada, or in New York or London, England. Denomination, \$1,000.

These Bonds carry non-detachable warrants entitling holders to receive common shares (without additional cost) at the rate of ten such shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds. Holders will also be entitled to purchase on or before February 15th, 1934, additional common shares at \$30 per share at the rate of five such shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds.

PRICE: 102 and accrued interest.

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Secretary: J. G. HUTCHINGS  
Superintendent of Agencies: GEORGE A. GORDON  
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Security Over  
\$64,600,000

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A. Hurry, Manager.  
Assets exceed \$110,000,000

## Niagara Fire Insurance Co.

Incorporated 1850  
Assets Dec. 31st, 1927  
\$24,539,772.69  
Full Canadian Deposit  
Canadian Department  
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MONTREAL



## The Canada National Fire Insurance Company

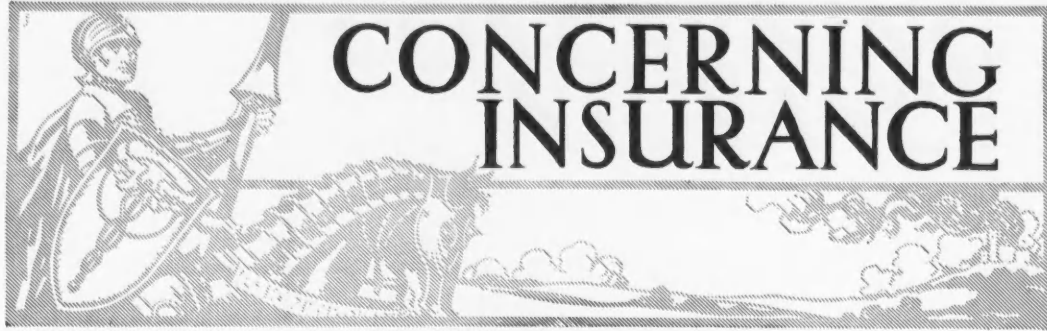
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Assets (Dec. 31, '28) \$5,230,373  
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Security Over \$64,600,000  
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER



## CONCERNING INSURANCE

### Asks for Complete Experience in Auto Rate Enquiry

AT THE April 18th session of the Royal Commission investigating automobile insurance rates in Ontario, counsel for the province asked for an order requiring all companies to produce their experience for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, the returns to be filed by August 1st of this year. The evidence, he pointed out, had shown that the experience data filed by the association represented substantially less than 40 per cent. of the experience of all the companies doing business during the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, and that to ask the commissioner to find rates were reasonable upon production of such a small proportion of the data of the total volume of business was most unreasonable.

He further stated that Harold E. Ryan, consulting actuary of New York, who had carefully examined the experience and exhibits, had advised that it was impossible to determine the reasonableness or unreasonableness of automobile insurance rates therefrom. Mr. Ryan, counsel said, had reported that if the classified loss experience of all the companies over the years named, valued as at March 31, 1929, could be made available to the commission on some uniform basis, the actual cost of providing automobile insurance could be ascertained as closely as it was humanly possible to do so.

Counsel for the association took strong exception to Mr. Ryan's conclusions as presented by counsel for the province. He said he had no objection to the production of additional useful information, and, in fact, the association regarded it as its duty to assist the commission and co-operate as fully as possible, and he also believed that the information now requested would support the association's rating program. He saw grave difficulty in the way of securing the information, and also saw reason to doubt whether the results obtained would justify the expenditure of time and money necessary. He contended that the data already filed was representative of the business as a whole. If the order were made, the association would like to make further representations regarding supervision in gathering and compiling the material. He also suggested that the companies affected be given an opportunity to speak for themselves.

The commissioner, Mr. Justice Hodgins, said that if the companies desired to make representations and give evidence to show that the information requested would be useless, he would hear them in a general way. If the companies were willing to supply the material he thought he would refrain from making an order. The commissioner stated that before determining his course, the companies affected should have a chance to express their willingness or otherwise to comply. If the rates were to be tested on a majority experience, his Lordship said he would be loath to find that the rates were reasonable or otherwise on

the basis of 40 per cent. of the records, because his finding would affect all the other companies. He thought those concerned might well be advised to supply the information.

The commissioner thought that the question of supervision in compiling the returns could be arranged in a friendly manner.

The sessions were adjourned until April 29th, when the commissioner will give his decision with regard to the order asked by counsel for the province.

### New Auto Insurance Merit Rating Plan

ACROSS the line an important step in the direction of encouraging safe-driving has just been taken by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, One Park Avenue, New York City, the official rate-making organization for the principal stock casualty insurance companies of the United States in the adoption of an automobile "merit rating" plan.

Under this plan the driver of a private passenger car will obtain a ten per cent. reduction in his insurance rates for public liability and property damage providing he meets the following conditions:

"First—He has owned and operated a private passenger automobile for not less than two years prior to the effective date of the policy.

"Second—No private passenger automobile owned by him has been involved in an accident during the two years prior to the effective date of the policy.

"Third—His operating license has not been suspended nor revoked, nor has he been convicted of driving while intoxicated, evading responsibility after an accident, or reckless driving during the two years preceding the effective date of the policy.

"Fourth—He will keep the brakes and steering gear of his automobile in good working condition and will have them inspected at least semi-annually."

It has long been recognized that the character of the owner and driver himself is a most important element in the make-up of the automobile hazard. This rating plan is an attempt to take this into account. The use of the plan is important not merely as a basis for more equitable rates but for its effect upon accident-prevention.

### Century Indemnity Receive Dominion License

NOTICE has been given that a Dominion license has been issued to The Century Indemnity Company, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance, Burglary Insurance, Forgery Insurance, Guarantee Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance, Sickness Insurance and Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against loss or damage by fire. Mr. A. M. M. Kirkpatrick, Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed the company's Canadian chief agent.



A. J. FREIMAN

President of A. J. Freiman, Ltd., which has reported an increase in net earnings of nearly 62 per cent. for the year ended January 31, 1929. The company has shown increasing profits year by year for the past several years and it is anticipated that 1929 will set a new high record.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

### Fake Auto Licenses Make Theft Detection Difficult

IT APPEARS that on the Pacific Coast there is a well-organized traffic in fake automobile license plates. One, Bruce Arnold, recently arrested in California, had on the stolen car license plates which, though spurious, were undetectable from the originals. Asked where he got the plates, he is quoted as saying, "I paid a hustler \$5 for them at San Francisco."

Despite the fact that a warrant was out for him for automobile theft, he had evidently been driving the stolen car around Los Angeles for some time. The car was stolen on January 4th and was not recovered until March 30th.

Before the thief was caught, however, he on two occasions eluded the operatives of the adjustment bureau handling the loss. On March 29th one of these operatives, combing the city, saw a car parked that answered the description of the stolen car, a Chrysler sedan, though the license number was different. Hurriedly phoning the motor vehicle department, he found that the license number belonged to a car of the same description belonging to a doctor at Elsinore, Calif. When he returned about two minutes later the car was gone. He listed the number with a policeman in the district, who circled that section of the city with him, but no trace of the car could be found.

Later on in the same day the operative saw the car in an alleyway, but the driver, noticing the operative, became suspicious and drove rapidly away. After a chase of many blocks he finally eluded his pursuer.

Next day the operative began a systematic search of the entire city, driving around the place in ever widening circles. About noon he found the car parked near a well-known corner. The car was empty. Enlisting the aid of a motor cycle policeman, the operative awaited the return of the driver who, when he appeared a few minutes later, was promptly arrested.

The thief apparently thought that the spurious license plates afforded him protection against discovery. According to the police, he has a police record, having served sentences at San Quentin and Folsom.

### Administration Expenses Shrink Munsey Estate

IT IS announced that funeral and administration expenses took a toll of approximately 10 per cent. of the \$23,434,634 estate of the late Frank A. Munsey, publisher, who died December 22, 1925, according to a tax appraisal of the estate filed in New York recently. These expenses aggregated \$2,371,382, while debts took another \$1,315,563 from the estate. Although discharges did not reveal how the executors managed to raise the cash necessary to pay these items, a significant feature of the tax report was that only \$39,645 of the huge estate was in cash.

### Echo of Baptist Treasurer's Shortage

CLINTON S. CARNES, convicted Treasurer of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, was bonded by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company for \$50,000, and the company paid the amount in full, and has received a letter of appreciation from the special counsel handling the matter for the church authorities. Carnes' shortage amounted to over one million dollars.

### INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Amongst some old papers of mine I noticed some Northwestern Life Assurance Company stock certificates issued in December, 1915, and signed by W. R. Milton as President and W. J. Bright as Treasurer, dated at Winnipeg, Man. Are these of any value?

—J.G., Hanna, Alta.

As the Northwestern Life Assurance Company went into liquidation in 1924, with all its capital wiped out, and also a deficit in its reserves of some \$75,000, its shares have no value so far as I know.

In the interests of the life insurance business, the Sun Life of Canada came to the rescue of the policyholders and took over the policy liabilities so that the Northwestern Life

## START EARLY

In any plan of life assurance the extra risk is what increases the premium that is required.

The earlier your start the less your insurance will cost.

Life assurance is really organized thrift reduced to a plan which converts the intentions of every thoughtful young man into a definite plan.

Its psychological value is as great as its financial merit.

Talk it over with one of our representatives.

## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

## His One Egg Basket

"I'm putting my money into Life Insurance, as that's the one thing I know is safe. When I buy insurance, not only do I know where I am at, but if I die my family knows where they are at."

—Will Rogers.

That restful, rooted faith is held by every one of the millions whose affairs are in the keeping of Life Insurance. Do you know where you are at?



## METROPOLITAN LIFE Insurance Co.

Metropolitan Life will pay during 1929 to its policyholders \$77,138,725 in dividends. Total dividends paid or credited to date will then be approximately \$450,000,000.



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**COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.**  
**A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.**

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**J. H. RIDDEL, President & Managing Director.**  
**E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.**  
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**COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada**  
 A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

**The Commercial Life Low Cost Guaranteed Monthly Income Policy**  
 Women are accustomed to think and plan out for the future. The monthly income policy is the best way to secure a steady income for the future. It is a policy that will continue to pay a monthly income to the insured woman and her family for the rest of her life. It is a policy that will also be a protection for your own old age. You will be surprised at the low cost of this Commercial Life Policy. Inquire at any of our offices: Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina.

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## CONCERNING INSURANCE

policyholders were amply protected. An enquiry addressed to the Sun Life might give you the desired information as to the final outcome to the shareholders.

Or you might write Salter and Arnold, Winnipeg, who were appointed by the court as the permanent liquidators of the company.

### Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would appreciate it very much if you would give me some information concerning the International Insurance Company of Montreal, Quebec.

—W.S.R.L., Port Arthur, Ont.  
 As I am informed by the Ontario Insurance Department that the International Insurance of Montreal, Que., is not licensed to do business in Ontario, I advise against insuring with it. The company has been in business only a short time, and I have no Government figures showing the present financial position.

SATURDAY NIGHT advises doing business only with regularly licensed companies.

### Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Being interested in some form of annuity or insurance which would give me a definite income at such time as I am no longer able to earn, I have been considering Canadian Government Annuities and the proposition of life insurance companies which seem to be endowment policies with various methods of handling it when it comes due.

I would be glad to have your advice as to Government versus life companies. —S.M., Arvida, Que.

In most cases an endowment policy will better meet the requirements than an annuity, because it furnishes insurance protection during the intervening years until the endowment matures, so that should you die at any time after the policy goes into force your dependents are protected to the full amount of the policy, whereas under the annuity, even if it was on the plan providing for the return of your payments with interest, your dependents would only be protected to that extent.

If, however, you are not in need of insurance and have no dependents to think of, a Canadian Government Annuity can be recommended, as it is absolutely safe and as it can be obtained at very favorable rate.

As far as safety is concerned, it should perhaps be pointed out you are amply protected if you take out a policy with a sound licensed company.

### Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In your issue of April 13th R.S. Brantford, suggests that a man owning a paid-up life policy should take its cash surrender value and with the interest on this invested, purchase whole life insurance to the amount for which the interest would pay premiums. Your justification of your practice in advising that the paid-up policy be retained is conclusive. The question arises so frequently and is so important that I venture to offer a more extended comparison of values.

The man who has a policy with, say, his wife named as beneficiary knows that the proceeds will be paid to her immediately at his death without expense and without any deduction from its face value; if it is paid-up he knows that for the rest of his life it will entail no charge on his income. Any charge must meet these conditions. Comparison will be best seen by establishing the same estate under the investment and new insurance plan and determining the rate at which the investment must be made so that interest will exactly equal the premiums on the required policy.

First, on a non-participating basis: one company quotes a cash value of \$563 for \$1,000 paid-up at age 55 and whole life premium at the same age \$44.67 per \$1,000. If change is to be made, there is no interest to meet the first premium and as one condition is that there shall be no charge on insured's income the premium must be taken out of the cash proceeds of the surrendered policy before investment is made. It will be found that the premium for the amount of insurance required is \$20.43. Then, the cash for investment is \$542.57 and the amount of insurance necessary to make the state value \$1,000 is \$457.43. At \$44.67 per \$1,000 the premium on \$457.43 is \$20.43 and \$542.57 will have to be invested at 3.77 per cent. per annum to give interest to this amount.

Then, taking into account nothing but these theoretical values, if the investment and new insurance plan is to show any margin of advantage the investment must be made at better than 3.77% and, as you point out, for the average policyholder, and you might have said for 90 per cent. of the cases that arise, the only investment that is available or advisable is a savings bank deposit.

But, there are other very important practical considerations that must be taken into account before the policyholder makes a change. These are obvious:

1. The investment must be made immediately without any brokerage charge or other expense.
2. It must be payable on demand and not subject to the possibility of depreciation from any cause, even financial panic.
3. The interest must be certain of payment within 30 days of a specified date every year for the policyholder's lifetime, to be available to meet the insurance premiums.
4. If re-investment should ever be

necessary there must be no expense and not a single day's loss of interest.

But, even if these terms could be guaranteed there remains one hazard to the beneficiary that settles the question. At the insured's death the named beneficiary has complete title to the \$1,000 under the paid-up policy. It is not subject to attachment by insured's creditors and will be paid without waiting for probate of will or appointment of administrators. Under the other plan the \$457 policy, of course, has the same status but the \$543 investment will have to wait on legal procedure and may never reach the beneficiary at all.

Then, on the participating system: one company that reserves on a 3 per cent. basis with consequent high cash values quotes \$615 as cash values per \$1,000 paid-up at 55 and \$57.95 whole life rate. The present scale of annual dividends on the paid-up policy is \$13.03 and on the whole life \$12.40 per \$1,000 at the end of the first year. Under both policies the scale increases year by year.

The premium for the required new insurance will be \$23.68. The cash for investment then will be \$591.32 and the necessary amount of whole life insurance \$408.68. If the paid-up policy is retained there is a cash dividend at the end of the first year, \$13.03, while under the other plan the dividend on the \$408.68 policy is \$5.07. The difference is \$7.96 and if the investment and insurance plan is to equal the paid-up plan the interest on the investment must make this good as well as provide the premium, \$23.68. The total interest yield required is \$31.64 and for this \$591.32 would have to be invested at 5.35 per cent., which it would be absurd to expect with the necessary guarantees.

So much for what is required to provide \$1,000 at death under each plan. But, to the average man growing old, the cash asset for his own use, if needed, becomes more and more important. Under the paid-up policy at the end of any year this will be its then guaranteed value, together with the year's dividend if it is participating. Under the alternative plan there will be the investment, one year's interest thereon, the cash value of the whole life policy and its dividend if participating. The paid-up policy has a distinct advantage for many years. With the rate of interest likely to be obtained it will be between the 15th and 20th years before the values become equal.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that the man who has a life policy paid-up, whether non-participating or participating, should put it away and refuse to consider any suggestion to change it as long as he needs insurance. And a corollary to this is that a policyholder who is within even distant reach of the paid-up goal should only under dire stress of circumstances be induced to change and lose the benefit of fully paid insurance.

—E. NEWTON JORY, C.I.U., Toronto, Ont.

It is with some satisfaction that I give space to this letter from a prominent Toronto life underwriter, since it proves to be a demonstration of the soundness of the advice which SATURDAY NIGHT has been giving its readers for many years—to take the paid up policy in every case instead of taking the cash surrender value, investing it and buying more insurance with the interest on the investment. The comprehensive comparison of values under both ways of dealing with a person's insurance, whether on the participating or non-participating plan, is well worth the careful study of those interested in getting the best return out of the money they have put into life insurance.

As the size of the policy carried by the individual has been constantly increasing, the cash values have also been increasing, and the temptation to the agent to-day to endeavor to write more insurance at the expense of the policyholder's interests is likewise greater.

On the other hand, the agent of to-day is better educated in the ethics of life underwriting, and as a rule is more inclined to give his policyholders only such advice as he believes to be in the policyholders' best interests.

Cases have not been infrequent in the past where the agent has sold a 20-pay life policy to a person who received the impression that he was getting a 20-year endowment policy for his money. Such tactics have received deserved condemnation. It is not too much to say, however, that such an agent was "a gentleman and a philanthropist" compared with the agent who induces a person to take the cash surrender value of his life policies and then start all over again to pay annual premiums for another policy.

### NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each enquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only, if information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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 Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00  
**The Only Purely Canadian Company**  
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**NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION**  
 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON  
 HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
 Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost  
 Assets \$4,398,035.23  
 ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE  
 PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%  
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 Combined Assets \$5,000,000. Policyholders' Surplus \$1,000,000.  
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 TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED  
 MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN  
**INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION**

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 HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—SUN BLDG.—TORONTO  
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**H. A. BEHRENS, PRESIDENT.**  
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**ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY PLATE GLASS SICKNESS Insurance**  
 Service Unexcelled  
 HEAD OFFICE FEDERAL BUILDING TORONTO  
**R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.**

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 NEW JERSEY  
 WITH WHICH IS ASSOCIATED THE PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
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**C. W. C. TYRÉ, Assistant Manager.**  
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ANNOUNCES

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THROUGH THE FORMATION OF

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40 EXCHANGE PLACE

APRIL 23, 1929

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If you are interested in Canadian Mines, their Securities, and the Mining Market, you will find it to your advantage to place your account with Moysey & Company, and thus get the benefits of this Specialized Service.

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FOUNDED 1904

Specialists in High-Grade Canadian Mining Securities

242 BAY STREET - TORONTO  
Offices: Montreal, New York, Ottawa, London, Windsor  
and the Principal Canadian Mining Centres

## We Recommend and Offer the Shares of the Fourth Canadian General Investment Trust

THE success of the First, Second and Third Canadian General Investment Trusts, encourages us to recommend, as an investment, the shares of the Fourth Canadian General Investment Trust Limited, which will be managed and operated by the same group of men as the three preceding Trusts.

The shares of the First and Second Trust were sold to Canadian Investors. The shares of the Third Trust were sold to British Investors. There is only one class of stock in each Trust. The First Trust pays 6% semi-annually. The Second Trust paid 5 1/2% during its first year of operation. Each Trust is operated on the sound principles laid down by the successful British Investment Trust Companies.

Investors' funds are carefully safeguarded by restrictive conditions, all of which are outlined in the prospectus. On the shares of the Fourth Canadian General Investment Trust it is the intention to pay a dividend of 5 1/2% for the first year, as follows: 1% for three quarterly periods and 2 1/2% for the fourth quarterly period. Application will be made in due course to list these shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

PRICE: \$100 PER SHARE

Send to the undersigned for  
fully descriptive circular.

**L. M. GREEN & CO.**

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## Orange Crush, Ltd.

Surplus for 1928 Reported  
at \$3,588

OPERATING profits, before depreciation of \$164,395, were shown by Orange Crush Limited in the year 1928 according to the annual report. Other income of \$14,451 brought the total to \$178,846. Deductions included \$12,308 interest charges, \$32,886 for depreciation, \$8,760 was allowed for income war tax for 1928, while dividends on the first and second preferred stocks absorbed \$121,302, leaving the surplus for the period \$3,588.

The balance sheet shows net working capital of \$186,570, as compared with \$299,894 one year ago. Current assets were \$261,117, against liabilities of \$74,547, while as at Dec. 31, 1927, current assets were \$378,587, and current liabilities, \$78,693.

Total assets are shown in the balance sheet at \$1,211,209. Prepaid charges were \$38,953, while fixed assets, less depreciation stood at \$337,898. Deferred charges, such as advertising, organization, expenses, etc., amounted to \$105,765, and licenses, etc., satisfied by the issue of stock, totalled \$380,038.

One of the most important items among assets was the company's investment of \$70,616 shares of Honey Dew Limited, which are carried at \$1 while investments in allied companies was booked at \$87,435.

Among the liabilities the company has outstanding 6,500 shares of first preferred stock, par value \$100, amounting to \$650,000; 40,000 shares of second preferred of no par value, placed at \$10 per share, and 80,000 shares of common stock of no par value at the issued price of \$1 per share, or \$80,000.

Commenting on the year's operations, R. B. Lindsay, President, says: "Undoubtedly the most favorable development in connection with your company in 1928 was the purchase and recapitalization of the Honey Dew business. I do not propose to enter into details of the most successful development of this company, 70,616 shares, or approximately 65 per cent, of whose common stock is held by Orange Crush Limited, except to point out that at to-day's valuation this represents an equity of approximately \$2,000,000, which is carried on our books at the nominal value of \$1. Notice should also be taken of the fact that the profit and loss account before you has been compiled without any allowance for the proportional earnings which will accrue to Orange Crush Limited from its Honey Dew interest."

## Good Business

Ontario's New Forests Act  
Provides Encouragement

ONTARIO'S new Provincial Forests Act looks like business. In 1898, some thirty-one years ago, the Forests Reserve Act made it possible for Ontario to set aside certain areas chiefly for the purpose of preserving certain areas of timber. Some of these forests have reached a ripe old age (too ripe) and thinking people have for several years been wondering just when the conservation plan would call for harvesting.

The new act makes it possible to take these forests that were reserved and manage them on a business basis. In other words, the provincial holdings of raw material are to be utilized.

Not only this, but the new act provides that additions may be made to the present provincial holdings and that the whole may be put under the management and supervision of trained foresters under the general guidance of a forester especially selected for the purpose. The act provides further that certain cut over areas now coming up in young timber may be acquired by the government from the limit holders for a consideration and administered on a scientific basis for a sustained yield.

The act, too, recognizing the growing value of the tourist industry, which in 1928 netted the people of the province some \$100,000,000, makes provision to further foster this trade by authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon recommendation of the Minister, to use one or more of the provincial forests for shooting, fishing, camping, recreational or instructional purposes.

This measure provides for proper conservation of fish and game, the building of stopping places and the general improvement of lands to make them attractive to the tourist. Careful attention to the provisions of the act will guarantee the perpetuity of tourist trade.

One of the most hopeful advantages of the new act is the fact that it lays the foundation for the conduct of extensive forest research throughout the province. That this is the intention of the department was made clear in a paper presented by Mr. E. J. Zavitz, Deputy Minister of Forestry, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association. In the schedule of provincial forests created by the act is one in the Lake Wanapitei region consisting of four townships, which will be used for demonstration and research purposes.

estry Association. In the schedule of provincial forests created by the act is one in the Lake Wanapitei region consisting of four townships, which will be used for demonstration and research purposes.

## Sales Up 33 per cent

Jones Bros. of Canada Re-  
port Satisfactory  
Year

A most satisfactory year's operations was reported at the annual general meeting of Jones Bros. of Canada, Ltd., Canada's largest manufacturers of store fixtures, showcases and barbers' supplies. A 20 per cent. increase in sales volume for the Winnipeg and Vancouver branches and a 33 1/3 per cent. increase in the store-fixtures business featured trading operations in 1928. Profits during the period were also very satisfactory, with earnings showing a substantial and gratifying increase.

Constructive features of the year's operations were the success of the new branch of Vancouver and the erection of a new lumber kiln together with the installation of a special lighting system at the Dundas plant. The modernization of the latter factory was largely responsible for the increased sales, as it enabled production to better keep pace with the demand. This was further facilitated by the acquisition of the plant of the Walker Bin and Store Fixtures Company at Kitchener. Present indications are that the company should experience an even more gratifying volume of business in the current year than in 1928. Demand for the company's products continues unabated, orders and prospects for the balance of the year being better than at any previous period in the company's history.

At the meeting the directors were elected for the year, as follows: C. W. Hunter, George B. Wood, Sydney Jones, W. Harland Smith, J.A. Gardner, Stuart Playfair and Douglas L. White Jr.

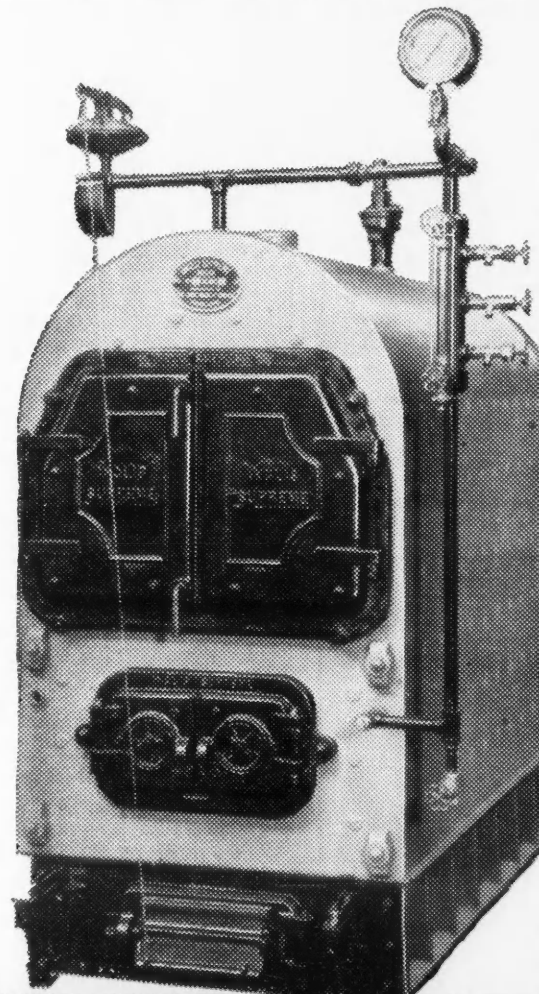
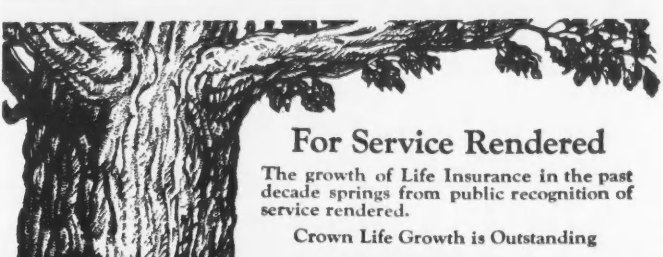
Officers for the year were appointed at the subsequent directors' meeting, as follows: President and General Manager, C. W. Hunter; Vice-President, George B. Woods; Chairman of the Board, Sydney Jones.

## The One Cigarette sold the World

سكيات مكديني مصر (مصر) الدبزو - ورمانية  
والتي تأسست في القاهرة في سنة 1904  
وتمتلكها شركة الدبزو - ورمانية  
والتي تأسست في القاهرة في سنة 1904

Plain, Cork and  
Straw-tipped

Melachrino Cigarettes reveal the delicate flavour and fragrance of the choicest Eastern tobaccos, skillfully blended. Smooth, mild and mellow. Originated in Cairo, now smoked the whole world over.



INGLIS  
**SUPREME**  
HEATING BOILER

NO matter what your heating problem may be, there is an Inglis SUPREME Heating Boiler that will answer it satisfactorily.

Inglis SUPREMES are built in sizes to meet the heating needs of the private home or the largest apartments.

This new boiler is made especially for low-pressure steam up to 30 pounds pressure, and also for hot water heating. Both types are adaptable for stokers or oil-firing.

It is built of flange steel, electrically welded throughout. Seams are welded inside and out in both fire and combustion chambers.

The fire-box and combustion chamber are completely surrounded by water. The cast-iron frames for mounting the fire and flue door are fitted with a special inner flange to protect all welded joints from cold air blasts when the doors are opened.

Crown sheets of the furnace and combustion chamber are easily cleaned through liberal-sized hand holes, and all tubes are cleaned from the front end.

The base is of cast-iron in four sections, and is fitted with shaking grates, bridge-wall support, front ash and regular door, and rear clean-out door.

Each boiler comes complete with fittings ready to install and is fully guaranteed.

Let our Engineering Department advise you on your Boiler problems. There is absolutely no obligation.

**The John Inglis**  
COMPANY LIMITED

14 Strachan Avenue - Toronto  
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"Good for tender gums"

THOSE four words appear on every tube of Ipana Tooth Paste. They give the key to the reason for the remarkable success Ipana has made.

The leaders of the dental profession point out that it is just as important to care for your gums as it is to clean your teeth. Ipana helps you to accomplish both.

Test Ipana for yourself—switch to it completely for one month! You'll have cleaner, whiter teeth—firmer, healthier gums—and unless we are greatly mistaken, you'll decide that Ipana is the most delicious tooth paste you ever spread upon a brush!

**IPANA**  
Tooth Paste

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INVESTMENT BANKERS SINCE 1887  
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Head Office: Ottawa, Ontario.

Engravers of Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Postage and Revenue Stamps and all Monetary Documents.

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Branches: Toronto Montreal Ottawa

**Savings Earn**

**4%**

Per annum, compounded half-yearly, subject to cheque

**CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION**

14-16 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

Assets exceed  
**\$67,000,000.00**  
Established 1885

**THE ROYAL TRUST & EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES**

### Eastern Steel Sales 40% Higher—Gross Reaches \$355,824

SUBSTANTIAL improvement in net profits, as well as in the company's liquid position is revealed in the annual report of Eastern Steel Products for the year ending Nov. 30, 1928. The report, indicates that net working capital stands close to the \$1,000,000 mark. There are no bank loans, and on the other hand there is a substantial sum out on call. The report also covers operations of the A.B. Ormsby Co., Ltd.

A. K. Cameron, Vice-President of the company, draws the attention of shareholders to the fact that sales during the year increased between 30 and 40 per cent. over 1927. This increase in business covers practically all the products manufactured or sold by the company and was uniform over the whole country. Competitors in 1928 increased in numbers and the fight for business was keen accordingly. Business done in many lines was handled on a narrower margin than in the previous year. The outlook for 1929 indicates competitive conditions of increasing severity, says Mr. Cameron.

The surplus earnings of the company stand at slightly under \$338,000 of which \$275,000 is on call loan and cash in bank. The fixed assets stand at approximately two-thirds of the net liquid assets, and the net liquid assets are more than 5 to 1 of current liabilities. The physical condition of plants and buildings is first class and ample allowance has been made for depreciation, bad debts and any other contingent liabilities that might develop. Redemption of the usual quota of first preferred stock was provided for, and to date 230 shares have been redeemed. About \$13,000 will be required for stocks to be redeemed during 1929.

Gross earnings for the year amounted to \$355,824, compared with \$194,543 in 1927. Deduction for depreciation in 1928 amounted to \$43,257 and \$10,214 for deferred charges written off, leaving \$302,352 from which is deducted \$24,000 provision for Federal income tax. Net profits resulting are shown at \$278,352 as compared with \$153,993 in 1927. Dividend payments on the prior preference stock amounting to \$39,497 and \$15,750 on the second preference reduced the figure to \$223,853, which added to the surplus of \$114,083 at the end of 1927, brought total surplus to \$337,936 at Nov. 30, 1928.

### Sin-Mac Lines, Ltd. Bond Issue Announced Following Consolidation

NEW financing is announced in connection with Sin-Mac Lines—recent consolidation of towing and wrecking interests on the Great Lakes waterway, and will take the form of an issue of \$1,500,000 of 6% First (Closed) Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, which have been purchased by W. C. Pitfield & Company, of Montreal, and which are being offered with a stock purchase privilege at 99 and interest.

The issued share capital consists of \$750,000 of 7% Cumulative Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and 50,000 shares of No par Value Common, all of which has been taken up by the Directors and interests closely connected with the Company.

The consolidation was brought about by the Playfair interests, and includes all the leading Canadian Towing & Wrecking businesses from Fort William to Montreal, inclusive, namely: Sincennes MacNaughton Line, Montreal and Sorel, P. Q.; Donnelly Salvage & Wrecking Company, Limited, Kingston, Ontario; John E. Russell, Toronto; Reid Towing & Wrecking Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario, and the Dominion Towing and Salvage Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario.

The Company's directors will include: Mr. James Playfair, President; Mr. Frank M. Ross of Montreal, and Mr. John E. Russell of Toronto, Vice Presidents; and Senator Donat Raymond, Noah A. Timmins, John C. Newman and Ward C. Pitfield, thus linking up this most indispensable business with strong financial interests. Mr. James Playfair, President of the new Company, in addition to his extensive interests in Great Lakes shipping, has for some years past controlled the Dominion Towing and Wrecking Company of Port Arthur, and Mr. John E. Russell is well known, particularly in Ontario, as an experienced shipping operator, and has controlled for many years the Toronto Unit of the consolidation.

The Company's assets at the commencement of operations will consist of the fixed assets which have been purchased and working capital, most of which will be in cash. The Company will at the outset have no current liabilities other than the bonds

which are now being issued, and capital stock. The prospectus gives total net assets of over \$2,500,000 and average earnings for the past three years of over \$250,000 as against \$90,000 required as interest on the new bond issue. With the economies which may be expected from consolidation of interests, earnings for the current year are expected to substantially increase.

### Nat. Sewer Pipe Offering of Class "A" Stock Made to Public

A. E. AMES & Company, Limited, announce an offering of 30,000 shares of National Sewer Pipe Company Limited, \$2.40 non-cumulative convertible Class "A" stock at \$38.50 per share. The company has no funded debt, the capital to be outstanding comprising 40,000 no par value Class "A" shares and 43,000 no par value common shares.

National Sewer Pipe Company, Limited, includes the merger of three manufacturing companies, Ontario Sewer Pipe and Clay Products, Limited; Dominion Sewer Pipe and Clay Industries, Limited, and the Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Company, Limited, as well as Clay Products Agency, Limited. Plants are main-

tained in Hamilton, Mimico, Swansea and Aldershot, Ontario, and raw material is drawn from clay deposits in the Townships of East and West Flamboro and Nelson.

The Company is engaged in the manufacture of vitrified clay sewer pipe and a variety of other clay products which are largely sold throughout Ontario. The clay lands, which are the property of the company, constitute the only known natural supply in the Province of Ontario suitable for the manufacture of these vitrified products.

The net earnings of the constituent companies, after making adequate provision for depreciation, depletion and Dominion Government income taxes and allowing for interest savings as certified by Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle and Nash and Messrs. Fred Page Higgins & Company, have shown a substantial margin over non-cumulative dividend requirements and the President, Mr. Ryland H. New, has stated that it is the intention of the directors to pay quarterly dividends of 60 cents per share on the Class "A" stock. It is expected that these Class "A" shares will be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in the near future.

It's easy to find fault, but it is hard to tell what to do with it.

WE HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT

MR. P. J. HANLEY  
AND  
MR. R. B. G. CLARKE

HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO PARTNERSHIP IN THIS FIRM

**T. ROSS BOYS & CO.**  
Members Toronto Stock Exchange  
DOMINION BANK BUILDING  
TORONTO

MR. T. ROSS BOYS  
MR. P. J. HANLEY  
MR. R. B. G. CLARKE

April 17, 1929.

New Issue

## 30,000 Shares National Sewer Pipe Company, Limited

(Incorporated under Ontario Companies' Act)

### \$2.40 Non-Cumulative Convertible Class "A" Stock

No Par Value, Voting

CAPITALIZATION

(After present financing)

|  | Authorized    | To be Outstanding |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
| Class "A" Stock, no par value, non-cumulative, convertible, voting (including this offering) | 50,000 shares | 40,000 shares     |
| Common Stock, no par value, voting   | 50,000 shares | 43,000 shares     |

Stockholders will have no pre-emptive rights to subscribe for additional stock or securities. The 10,000 shares of First Preference Stock which are outstanding are being called for redemption at \$105 and accrued dividend per share, and holders are being offered the right to accept in lieu of the redemption price 2 shares Class "A" and 1 share Common, provision for which is included in the above Capital stock to be outstanding, and holders of at least 5,000 First Preferred shares have already agreed to take such shares in lieu of the redemption price. The preference shares of holders who do not desire to take Class "A" and Common shares will be redeemed by The Royal Trust Company, on 1st June, 1929.

### THE COMPANY HAS NO FUNDED DEBT

The issued Class "A" Stock is to be fully paid and non-assessable; preferred as to dividends and assets over Common Stock; entitled to non-cumulative dividends at the rate of \$2.40 per share per annum, payable, if declared, quarterly (15th March, June, September and December) at par at any branch in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted) of the Company's bankers (Bank of Montreal); callable at the option of the Company in whole or in part in blocks of not less than 2,500 shares at \$43.50 per share on forty-five days' prior notice, or the Company may, at any time, purchase shares for redemption in the market or by tender up to the call price and cost of purchase; convertible at the option of the holder at any time into Common Stock on the basis of one share of one share of no par value Common Stock for one share of Class "A" Stock, unless called for redemption, and the calling of Class "A" Stock for redemption shall not extinguish the conversion rights until the expiration of forty-five days' notice and the actual redemption of the shares or the provision of the necessary money for the purpose. Appropriate adjustment of conversion terms and voting rights will be made in the event of the payment of a stock dividend or in the event of sub-division, consolidation or any other similar change of common shares, but no fractions of shares will be issued in conversion.

Transfer Agent: The Royal Trust Company, Toronto.

Registrar: Toronto Agency Company, Limited, Toronto.

**BUSINESS**—National Sewer Pipe Company, Limited, was incorporated in 1928 as an Ontario company to acquire the undertakings, properties and assets of Ontario Sewer Pipe and Clay Products, Limited, Dominion Sewer Pipe & Clay Industries, Limited, Clay Products Agency, Limited, and of The Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Company Limited, with the exception of certain special accounts and investments not necessary to the carrying on of the Company's operations. These constituent companies, which have been established for many years, are engaged in the manufacture and sale of vitrified clay sewer pipe, wall coping, flue lining, vitrified clay conduits, sewer blocks, radial chimney blocks and other vitrified clay products. Other lines of manufacture are being developed by the Company under the active direction of its Ceramic Engineer.

Modern and efficient plants are maintained in Hamilton, Mimico, Swansea and Aldershot, Ont. The clay deposits are in the Townships of East and West Flamboro and Nelson, and constitute the only known natural supply in the Province of Ontario, suitable for the manufacture of the above products. The executive and sales offices are located in Toronto and most of the products of the Company are sold to municipalities, contractors and building supply dealers throughout the Province of Ontario, the balance of the products being marketed throughout the Dominion. It is estimated by the President that the major portion of the vitrified products of this character used in Ontario is now produced by National Sewer Pipe Company, Limited.

**ASSETS**—According to the Balance Sheet as of 31st October, 1928, as certified by Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle & Nash, and Messrs. Fred Page Higgins & Co., adjusted to give effect to the present financing, the change in the capital structure and the redemption of the 7% Preference Stock, and having regard to the valuation of clay lands by the Company's Engineer, the total net tangible assets are as follows:

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Net Fixed Assets:  |                |
| Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery and Equipment (appraised by National Appraisal Company, Limited, at \$1,622,887.87) | \$1,379,331.36 |
| Clay Lands as valued by the Company's Engineer   | 400,000.00     |
|  | \$1,779,331.36 |
| Net Current Assets, after making provision for all Current Liabilities   | 515,677.19     |
| Total Net Tangible Assets  | \$2,295,008.55 |

Equal to \$57.37 for each Class "A" Share of no par value.

Goodwill and patterns are carried on the books of the Company at \$1.00.

**EARNINGS**—The Net Earnings of the constituent companies whose businesses were purchased, after making adequate provision for depreciation, depletion, and Dominion Government Income Taxes, and allowing for interest savings, as certified by Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle & Nash and Messrs. Fred Page Higgins & Co., were:

|                                       |              |                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| For the year ended 31st October, 1925 | \$171,641.20 | For the year ended 31st October, 1927 | \$150,520.34 |
| For the year ended 31st October, 1926 | 140,033.37   | For the year ended 31st October, 1928 | 267,457.74   |

**DIVIDEND POLICY**—The President has stated that it is the intention of the Directors to pay quarterly dividends of 60c. per share on the Class "A" Stock (the first to be payable 15th June, 1929), at the rate of \$2.40 per share per annum.

**PURPOSE OF ISSUE**—The proceeds of this financing will be utilized principally to retire the 7% First Preference Stock and certain loans which were created as a result of the purchases of the assets of the constituent companies previously referred to and the balance for the general purposes of the Company.

**MANAGEMENT**—The management of the Company will remain in the hands of Mr. Ryland H. New and his associates who will continue in active direction of its affairs.

We have purchased and offer these shares if, as and when issued and accepted by us subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin and Cassels for the Purchasers, and by Messrs. Starr, Spence and Hall for the Company.

**PRICE: \$38.50 per Share**

Interim certificates are now ready for delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all applications, and also in any case to award a smaller amount than is applied for. It is the intention of the Company to make application at an early date to list the Class "A" shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The information contained herein has been approved by Ryland H. New, Esq., President of National Sewer Pipe Company, Limited.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST.

Orders may be telegraphed or telephoned at our expense.

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Investment Securities

THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON INFORMATION WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE RELIABLE, ALTHOUGH WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THEIR ACCURACY.



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## Service Station Earns \$5.20

Net Exceeds One Million Dollars—Policy of Expansion  
Continued and Extended to Other Products—  
Large Investment in Subsidiaries

NET earnings of Service Station Equipment Company, Limited, for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1928, before depreciation and income taxes, were \$1,030,789. After deducting depreciation of \$123,931, and reserving \$84,239 for United States and Canadian income taxes, the net profits were \$822,628, equal to \$54.84 a share on the outstanding 15,000 shares of 6 per cent. preferred of \$100 par value. After payment of the preferred dividend, the amount available for the combined Class "A" and "B" shares outstanding amounted to \$800,128, or \$5.20 a share.

On account of the extraordinarily swift rate of expansion during the year and the important companies acquired, a comparison with the results of previous years of each of the merged companies is difficult to make on a fair basis. The company began in 1923 as the Clear Vision Pump Company, Limited, and its earnings applicable to the preferred shares have increased from \$6.82 in 1925 to eight times this in 1928. On the Class "A" shares, in 1925, 13c a share were earned, and nothing on the Class "B" shares. This increased until in the six months ended June 30 last, the company earned \$3.11 on the Class "A" shares and \$4.59 on the Class "B" shares. For the full year this has worked out as shown above, at \$5.20 a share for the 98,229 no-par value, non-cumulative Class "A" shares, and on the 50,000 no-par value Class "B" shares, which participate equally with Class "A" shares, after both have paid \$1.60 a share.

The letter to the shareholders by the president, A. L. Ellsworth, reads, in part, as follows:

"The increase in the investments in subsidiary companies during the year is made up as follows:

"(a) A further 1,025 shares, being the remaining common stock of Service Station Equipment Company (Delaware) were purchased for \$250,000 in cash, and 6,250 shares of no-par value Class "B" stock of your company.

"(b) One thousand five hundred shares of common stock of the Canadian John Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited, the consideration being \$400,000 in cash and 10,000 shares of no-par value Class "B" stock of your company.

"(c) Seventy-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-eight and one-third shares of common stock of Bennett Pumps Corporation, the consideration being \$1,183,021 in cash, 27,090 shares of no-par value Class "A" stock, and 8,750 shares of no-par value Class "B" stock of your company.

"(d) One thousand three hundred and thirty-seven shares of common stock of Republic Steel Package Company, of California, the consideration being 4,674 shares of no-par value Class "A" stock of your company, and \$275 in cash to adjust fractional shares.

"The Republic Steel Package Company having been acquired late in December, their assets are not included in the consolidated balance sheet or their 1928 earnings in the income

account. The 4,674 Class "A" shares issued in respect to this transaction are, however, shown as outstanding in the attached statement.

"The market value of the shares represented by the item of \$383,239.25 was at Dec. 31 in excess of this book value. Call loans are secured by securities having a market value at Dec. 31 of \$327,102.50.

\*

"The capital structure of your company was changed on Feb. 10, 1928, when supplementary letters patent were obtained authorizing a change from 45,000 Class "A" shares and 25,000 Class "B" shares to 75,000 Class "A" shares and 50,000 Class "B" shares, both with no par value.

"Further supplementary letters patent were obtained under date of Oct. 9, 1928, authorizing the change in the capital structure from 75,000 Class "A" shares and 50,000 Class "B" shares, to 15,000 shares 6 per cent. cumulative convertible preference stock of no par value of \$100 each, 150,000 Class "A" shares with no par value, and 50,000 Class "B" shares with no par value.

"It will be the policy of the company to expand its activities and its ownership of manufacturing companies to the end of creating an economical and efficient medium for the distribution of equipment to the oil trade. In carrying out this policy, certain companies already acquired, or about to be acquired, on favorable terms manufacture, in addition to oil-trade equipment, products not allied with the oil industry, but your management believes that this diversification of products, providing they can be manufactured in the same plants and with the same equipment, will add materially to your company's earnings, and strengthen its position in the territory covered. The plants acquired, or to be acquired, are so situated as to place your company in a very favorable geographical position in respect to freight rates and distribution."

Lands, buildings, plant, etc., less depreciation, are shown in the balance sheet at \$953,676.11; premiums paid for shares of subsidiary companies acquired, \$3,163,725.08; patents, rights and licenses, \$93,069.43; cash, \$184,193.66; call loans and accrued interest, \$182,916.37; marketable securities, \$388,839.25; bills and accounts receivable, less reserves, \$424,826.85; accounts receivable, affiliated companies, \$43,572.92; advances, \$23,527.68; inventories, \$588,101.98; prepaid charges, \$32,090.49; other assets, \$16,178.86.

Capital stock outstanding is 15,000 shares of 6 per cent. preference stock, \$1,500,000; 103,709 shares of Class "A" (no par value), and 50,000 shares of Class "B" (no par value), shown at \$2,635,257.50. Surplus: Revaluation of assets, \$201,611.01; earned, shown by profit and loss statement, \$1,203,198.10. Accounts payable were \$186,418.07; notes payable, \$110,000; provision for income tax, \$86,500; dividends declared and payable after Dec. 31, \$121,728.

## St. Lawrence Paper

First Report Satisfactory—  
Position Well Maintained

THE first financial report of St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company, Limited, for the period from May 8, 1928, to Dec. 31, 1928, reveals net earnings of \$612,447 against dividend requirements of \$461,271.

Surplus for the period amounted to \$151,177, and with the addition of the balance forward of \$538,589, total surplus is brought to \$689,766.

A satisfactory liquid position has been maintained with the ratio of current assets to current liabilities almost 3 to 1 and net working capital of \$4,829,269. Current assets are valued at \$7,263,019, against liabilities of \$2,433,750. Bank loans are shown at \$2,041,848, payable \$175,152 and dividend due \$213,750. Included in current assets are investments and loans of \$4,348,589, receivables of \$694,302 and inventories of \$2,220,127.

Total assets are valued at \$31,216,734. Fixed assets are placed in the balance sheet at \$23,727,592.

President Ernest Rossiter, in reporting to the shareholders, says the period was a difficult one for the Canadian newspaper industry. Although newspaper consumption showed a further increase during 1928, bidding for contracts late in 1928 reduced to 1929 contract price to a point below the cost of production for much of the paper made. It is hoped that prices will in the course of time be restored to former levels and that with a continued income in demand, the existing mills will operate at an increasing percentage of capacity. It is anticipated by the management that the percentage of operation and, at a selling price of \$55 per ton, earnings of the company will more than cover preferred share dividends.

The installation of two additional newspaper machines with the necessary new buildings and auxiliary equipment is now completed and the mills are now a six-machine mill.

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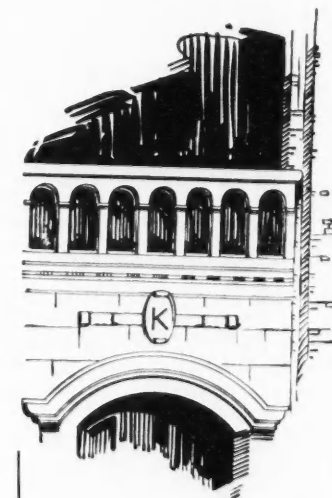
## Pan Pete "B" Humble Oil

Analysis  
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## 450,000 SHARES NORDON CORPORATION, Limited

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada

HEAD OFFICE:—Vancouver, B.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES:—Calgary, Alberta, and Los Angeles, California.

### CAPITALIZATION

Authorized—5,000,000 Shares of no par value. To be presently issued, including this offering, 2,000,000 Shares.  
The Company Has no Funded or Other Indebtedness.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT: Montreal Trust Co., Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

### DIRECTORS

Glen M. Ruby, Calgary, Alberta, President and General Manager; formerly Vice-President and General Manager Hudson's Bay Marland Oil Co., Chief Geologist Rocky Mountain Division Empire Gas and Fuel Co., Chief Geologist Marland Oil Co. of Colorado and Geological Department, United States Geological Survey.

C. G. Willis, Los Angeles, California, Managing Director of United States properties; consulting geologist and engineer, formerly chief assistant to Director in charge of Geology and Research of Marland Oil Companies, formerly geologist Associated Oil Co., Director St. Louis Royalty Co.

Samuel R. Smith, Vancouver, B.C., Vice-President and Assistant General Manager; oil operator, formerly chief of Land Department, Hudson's Bay Marland Oil Co.

Robert S. Moran, Los Angeles, California, Consulting Geologist and Engineer; formerly Geologist Standard Oil Co. of California.

B. F. Hake, Calgary, Alberta, formerly Chief Geologist, Hudson's Bay Marland Oil Company; formerly Geological Dept., Marland Oil Company of Mexico.

Major-General D. M. Hogarth, D.S.O., C.M.G., Toronto, Ontario, Director; Director Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd., Sudbury Basin Mines, Ltd., etc.

Col. C. D. H. MacAlpine, Toronto, Ontario, President, Dominion Explorers Limited; Director, Sudbury Basin Mines, Ltd., etc.

Mackenzie Williams, B.Sc., Toronto, Ontario, Director; investment banker.

E. E. Campbell, M.E., Toronto, Ontario, Director; formerly Assistant General Manager Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., General Superintendent United Verde Extension Mining Co.

NORDON CORPORATION LIMITED is a Canadian company, acquiring the property of Nordon Corporation and other valuable oil leases and royalties, deriving substantial present income from existing oil fields of the United States, directed by technical and practical talent of the highest order, which will largely devote its efforts to development of oil in the fields of Western Canada. Nordon Corporation had its inception early in 1928, to acquire exceptional opportunities in various oil districts of Canada and the United States, under the guidance of Mr. C. G. Willis and associates.

PROPERTY HOLDINGS:—Leases on 24,000 acres and royalty under 76,800 acres on seventeen distinct oil areas of the United States, and 10,000 acres in prospective valuable areas in Western Canada. United States royalty interests include portion of landowner's royalty in one of the finest leases in the Santa Fe Springs field of California. Five wells have here been completed to recently discovered deep and very prolific sands, and thirteen more wells are drilling on the company's royalty acreage. In New Mexico, company owns royalty under 70,000 acres, in the latest producing oil area in the United States. In Texas, the late-t major producing field in the United States, company owns leases on 7,500 acres in Midland county, part of which is now being drilled on acreage division basis by some of the larger operating companies of the industry; leases on 2,500 acres in Crockett county, where 2,500 checkerboarded acres, transferred on acreage division basis, is being drilled by Marland Oil Co. and W. A. Moncrieff, and where within the past few days one well reached the sands and was bailing at the rate of 288 barrels daily, with prospects that a big producer would be brought in; leases on 900 acres in Pecos county, on the Fort Stockton "high"; and leases on 1,000 acres in Ward county, on the Soda Lake structure. In Oklahoma, one-half of royalty under 100 acres on top of a large core-drill structure in the Wilcox sand area, where Marland Oil Co. owns the lease on Nordon royalty acreage. In Kansas, acreage in the vicinity of the recent discovery just north of Wichita, Central Kansas. In Ohio, leases on 80 acres in eastern part of state, where a well within one mile has just come in with yield of 100 barrels of high-gravity Pennsylvania crude. Other royalties and leases are under option or negotiation in Santa Fe Springs field and in other fields in Texas and New Mexico.

Application will be made for listing on Eastern and Western Stock Exchanges.

Literature, with half-tones and maps, containing further details, gladly furnished upon request.

### Terms of Subscription

\$3.00 PER SHARE, PAYABLE \$1.00 WITH APPLICATION AND \$2.00 UPON DELIVERY OF CERTIFICATES

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The right is reserved to reject any and all applications and, in any event, to allot smaller amounts than are applied for.

## STOBIE-FORLONG & CO

Head Office  
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The statements contained herein are based upon information believed to be reliable but the exact accuracy of which cannot be guaranteed.



## C.P.R. Issues More Common

Shareholders Offered 300,000 Shares at \$170 on Basis of One for Ten—Capital Increase Amounts to \$30,000,000—Details Announced

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway of an offering of new common stock to shareholders of record May 2, 1929, comprising 300,000 shares of \$100 par, at \$170 per share, on the basis of one new share for each ten shares held. Payments are to be made in four instalments, and the new shares will rank for dividends payable after Jan. 1, 1930. This issue will increase the ordinary capital stock of the company by \$30,000,000.

The right to subscribe will expire June 17, when the first instalment of \$42.50 per share will be due, the remaining instalments being payable Aug. 15, Oct. 15 and Dec. 16, respectively.

In pursuance of the policy inaugurated in 1927, when an issue of stock was offered for subscription by the shareholders, the company will also offer to its officers and employees the right to subscribe to an additional \$5,000,000 of ordinary capital stock at the price of \$170 per share on a monthly instalment plan.

The announcement of the additional issue of ordinary shares, as made by the board, follows:

"Notice is hereby given that the company will offer to the holders of its ordinary capital stock of record at 3 p.m. on Thursday, May 2, 1929, \$30,000,000 of ordinary capital stock

comprising 300,000 shares of \$100 each at the price of \$170 per share, in the proportion of one share of the new issue for each ten shares then held by them respectively.

"The right to subscribe will expire at 3 p.m. on Monday, June 17, 1929.

"Payments will be received at the Bank of Montreal, London, New York or Montreal, as follows: \$42.50 per share on subscription on or before June 17, 1929; \$42.50 per share on Aug. 15, 1929; \$42.50 per share on Oct. 15, 1929; \$42.50 (\$42.50 less \$2.95) per share on Dec. 16, 1929.

"In the final instalment, deduction has been made of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on each instalment from the due date thereof to Dec. 31, 1929, which interest amounts to \$2.95 per share.

"Shareholders may, as a matter of convenience to themselves, pay any or all of the instalments before the due dates, but interest will be allowed only as above stated.

"All shares of the issue on which instalments have been paid in full on the due dates will rank for dividends payable after Jan. 1, 1930.

"A circular containing the terms of subscription and payment, accompanied by warrants to subscribe, will be mailed to the holders of ordinary capital stock on or about May 15, 1929."



P. J. HANLEY  
Who, together with R. G. B. Clarke, has been admitted to partnership in the firm of T. Ross Boys and Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Mr. Hanley was connected with the Bank of Toronto for many years and was latterly manager of the St. Catharines, Ontario, branch.

their aggregate output was far greater.

The increased production is due entirely to the "bringing in" of new wells in the three great oil-producing States — Oklahoma, Texas and California, — which together produce about 85 per cent. of the U. S. output and more than half of the world's total. The largest single producer was Texas, where a sharp expansion oc-

curred in March and April. Production in Oklahoma declined slowly during the early part of the year, but the decrease was far more than offset in the later months. The California output, after remaining virtually stationary for the first ten months, increased in November and December. All three of the leading States, therefore, were producing at a materially higher rate at the end of the year than at the beginning. Production has increased further since the beginning of 1929, a new peak having been reached in the week ended March 2 with an average daily output for the entire country of more than 2,700,000 barrels.

It is generally admitted that the present year will be a critical one for the American oil industry. The false sense of security experienced by producers last year has been shattered, and a situation has arisen that demands their utmost efforts toward voluntary restriction of output. Various methods have been tried, the most important being the prorating of output on the basis of the maximum capacity of each well, determined during a test period.

Some observers have reached the conclusion that this method is inadequate, and that relief must be sought through a refusal of pipe-line companies to extend their lines to new wells. The American Petroleum Institute has appointed a committee to draft concrete proposals to be submitted to producers in an effort to meet the problem on a wide scale.

### ARTHUR W. ROEBUCK,

Toronto Solicitor and President of Diversified Investment Trust Ltd., Toronto, tells here how The Dictaphone serves him on occasions when it is not convenient to have a stenographer present.



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Read what Arthur W. Roebuck, President of Diversified Investment Trust Ltd. of Toronto, has to say about The Dictaphone as a time-saver in his office.

"Many times, when a number of business men are engaged in conversation or conference it is not possible to call a stenographer; but it is possible to pick up the mouthpiece of The Dictaphone and dictate letters or memos, recording results as decisions are reached.

"The Dictaphone crystallizes conference results into typewriting — while the conference is in actual progress.

"At least one-half of my interviews leave letters to be written. Before I had a Dictaphone there often was not time between interviews and telephone calls to dictate the necessary letters, and, if I remained after my assistants had left, there was no means available with which to carry out this work.

"Today, the situation is entirely different. Whenever an occasion arises for dictation, the mouthpiece of The Dictaphone is in my hand and the material is instantly recorded without regard to the hour, or to the presence of my assistants."

There you have a typical Executive point of view in regard to The Dictaphone's every-day usefulness. Now see what Miss S. Pearl Ferguson, Mr. Roebuck's Secretary, has to say:

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### Vancouver Building First Mortgage Bonds Offered by Toronto House

AN issue of \$550,000 of 6½% first mortgage, sinking fund, gold bonds, due in 1944 of the Stock Exchange Building Corporation, Ltd. are being offered at 99 and interest, to yield over 6.10%, by McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited, Toronto. The building is a large 11-storey, fireproof office structure and is now practically completed on a site located on the northwest corner of Howe and Pender Streets, in the heart of the financial district in Vancouver.

Since the prospectus of the issue was printed it has been announced that the entire rentable area of the building has been leased and there is now a tenant's waiting list. This is but one evidence of the prosperity prevailing in Canada's western metropolis. Vancouver, which with its suburbs, has a population estimated at over 362,000, is one of the most rapidly growing cities in Canada and besides being a growing ocean port is a very important commercial, industrial and manufacturing city.

The property on which the bonds are secured has been valued by Wilde & Brydon, Limited, at \$1,045,000, on which basis the bond issue amounts to less than 53% of the valuation. Pemberton & Son, Vancouver, Limited, and R.V. Finch & Co., Limited, who will be the managers of the building, estimate net annual revenue, after allowing 10% for vacancies, at \$68,344. This is over 2.07 times annual interest requirements on the bonds. The trust deed provides for an annual sinking fund commencing February 1, 1931, sufficient to redeem 60% of the bonds by maturity.

### Quality Cannery

First Report Shows Net Profit of \$228,042

NET profits from operations of Associated Quality Cannery, Limited, for the year ending Feb. 28, are shown at \$228,042, in the first annual financial statement of the company. Profits before allowance for depreciation and income tax were \$298,636, from which is deducted \$50,939 as depreciation of buildings, plant and equipment, in addition to \$19,655 provision for Dominion income tax.

The year's operations are considered highly satisfactory and the management of the company expects even more favorable results during the year 1929. A number of changes have been made in the company's directorate, which now consists of the following: F. R. Whittall, Chairman; Arthur Allen, President; H. W. Stuart, Vice-President and General Manager; Manning Doherty, E. Gerald Hanson, E. C. Metcalfe, T. S. Kerr, J. E. Baxter, D. S. Whittall, W. A. Fraser, Frank Fernie and P. G. Prior, Secretary-Treasurer.

The capital and surplus statement shows deductions of \$60,000 in dividends and \$7,247 as the proportion of organization expense written off, from net profit of \$228,042, leaving a balance of \$160,794 as operating surplus. To this is added \$1,800,000 capital stock, bringing capital and surplus at Feb. 28 to \$1,960,794.

### Profits Rise Famous Players Find "Talkies" Valuable Addition

SOME indication of the extent to which motion picture theatre profits are being increased since the advent of the sound film is given by the very pronounced upturn in earnings of Famous Players Canadian Corporation. It is understood that the company's earnings for the six months ended February, 1929, showed an increase of 80 per cent. over those for the same period of 1928; and that, for the month of March this year, the earnings were up more than 100 per cent. as compared with March, 1928.

At the present time, only 20 Famous Players theatres are equipped to present sound pictures, but by the end of this year it is expected that 75 or more houses will be so equipped. It has been the company's experience that movietone installations have resulted in very materially increasing the attendance at the theatres concerned — the increases running from 50 per cent. to as high as 300 per cent. per theatre.

It is interesting to bear in mind that the operating expenses of motion picture theatre companies — as compared with ordinary industrial undertakings — do not increase materially when the volume of business doubles as it has in the case of Famous Players. In other words, the net increase in profits is proportionately very much greater than the increase in overhead.

### Oil Industry Faces Crisis

(Continued from Page 33)

This sharp increase in stocks is a recent development, in part seasonal but largely a result of the expansion of output in the last few months. During the greater part of 1928, the improvement over conditions a year earlier was clearly visible, particularly in stocks of gasoline. The reduction was reflected in price movements. The general tendency has been for gasoline prices to decline relatively to prices of crude oil — that is, for the margin of profit between the two products to decrease. But this trend was broken last year by a sharp rise in prices of gasoline without a corresponding advance in quotations for crude petroleum.

The comparatively wide spread between crude oil and gasoline prices, temporary as it was, had its effect on earnings. The aggregate earnings of the leading refining and marketing companies last year were far above those of 1927; and these concerns, in most cases, entered 1929 in a greatly strengthened financial position. Earnings of producers in general may have increased somewhat, though probably not to any great extent.

The increase in output of crude petroleum in recent months is apparently attributable in part to the fact that the efforts to restrict output were not sufficiently widespread. Encouraged by the more favorable position of the industry, producers assumed that the crisis was past. And it must be admitted that the great increase in the average output of new wells brought into production in 1928 could hardly have been foreseen. Although the number of wells drilled last year was considerably smaller than in 1927,



MISS S. PEARL FERGUSON,

Mr. Roebuck's Private Secretary, who finds that The Dictaphone has made her work pleasanter and more interesting and has freed her from over-time work and certain difficulties which attend secretarial positions.

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A sound plan of deferred payments is provided for concerns which may prefer to divide the purchase price of their DICTAPHONE equipment into a series of payments.

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T. R. CRAWSTON, General Manager

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## A. J. Freiman, Ltd.

Dividends on Preferred  
Earned 4.3 Times  
in 1928

NET profits of A. J. Freiman, Ltd., for the year ended Jan. 31, 1929, after deducting depreciation and income tax, totalled \$259,055.98, as compared with \$160,042.54 a year before.

Dividends on the six per cent. convertible preferred stock outstanding were earned 4.3 times last year, while earnings, after allowing for preferred stock dividends, were at the rate of \$2.57 per share on the common stock outstanding. Gross sales of the company during the past year totalled nearly \$3,500,000.

President Freiman states in his report that net tangible assets of the company totalled \$2,193,349.60, or at the rate of \$219.33 for each share of six per cent. convertible preferred stock. Operating profits before deducting depreciation and income tax, amounted to \$321,408.67. Deducting from this depreciation, \$40,000, and income tax, \$22,352.69, left net profit for the year at \$259,055.98. Dividends paid on preferred stock were \$40,107.98, leaving \$218,948 to be carried forward to surplus account, which now has a total of \$717,649.69 to its credit.



JOHN C. NEWMAN  
President of General Steel Ware, Limited, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the recently formed consolidation, Sin-Mac Lines, Ltd., which will handle more than 90 per cent. of the towing and wrecking business from Fort William to the sea.  
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

## Dominion Securities Opens New York Office

THE Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., has announced the opening of a New York Office through the formation of The Dominion Securities Corporation, with offices at 40 Exchange

Place. The new Corporation will transact a general investment banking business corresponding to that of the Canadian Company.

The parent Company was established in 1901 and is one of the oldest investment banking houses in the Dominion, having specialized for

many years in the underwriting and distribution of Government, Municipal and Corporation securities. Its Head Office is in Toronto and branch offices are maintained in London (England), Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Hamilton, Ottawa, Kitchener, London (Ontario) and Kingston.

## Canadian Oil Co.'s.

Surplus Reaches \$729,116

—Working Capital Up

A FAVORABLE increase in working capital, bringing the total to \$1,658,659 compared with \$1,507,917 a year ago, is a feature of the annual report of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1928.

While profit and loss statement is not shown surplus is given at \$729,116 against \$579,221 at the end of the preceding period, an improvement of \$140,895 which has been added this year. To this amount is added \$96,000 dividends in common, making a total of \$236,895 available for distribution on the common or \$2.46 share. This compares with \$214,295 or \$2.23 a share the previous year.

Current assets consist of cash of \$268,066, accounts receivable \$1,129,803 freight claims \$1,025, inventories \$1,741,123, deferred charges \$34,449. In current liabilities are bank advances of \$450,000 and accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$1,065,807.

A sum of \$2,809,045 has been set aside as reserves for depreciation, bad debts, etc. Capital assets are valued at \$5,479,503.

A special general meeting of the company has been called for the purpose of approving bylaws increasing the authorized common stock from 96,000 shares to 192,000 shares by the issuance of an additional 96,000 no par value shares.

It is understood new stock will be allotted to shareholders on the basis of one new share at \$33 share for every two shares now held. If these rights are exercised it will increase the outstanding common from \$96,000 to 144,000 shares.

## The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 167

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April.

By order of the Board.  
C. E. NEILL,  
General Manager.  
Montreal, Que., April 12, 1929.

## Sale of Debentures

Tenders for \$14,500 debentures of Demaine School District No. 2865, Demaine, Saskatchewan.

Authorized by the Local Government Board, Regina, March 7, 1929, for the purpose of building and equipping a two roomed school of brick and tile construction.

Debentures to be payable in twenty equal consecutive annual instalments of principal and interest. Interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent. per annum.

Bids to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than the 10th of May, 1929.

RAY RICHARDS,  
Sec.-Treas., Demaine S.D. No. 2865,  
Demaine, Sask.

## George Weston, Limited

Preferred Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. for the three months ending 30th of April, 1929, (being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum) has been declared on the 7% Cumulative, Redeemable, Preference Shares of the Company, and will be payable on and after May 1st, 1929, to the Preferred Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th of April, 1929.

CHARLES W. KERR,  
Secretary.  
Toronto, April 22nd, 1929.

## McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 42

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. (5%) on the issued Capital Stock of the Company will be paid on the 1st day of June, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1st, 1929.

By order of the Board.  
BALMER NEILLY,  
Treasurer.  
Dated at Toronto, April 18, 1929.

## INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

New York, April 17th, 1929.  
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of sixty (60) cents a share, on the common stock of this company, payable May 15th, 1929, to common stockholders of record at the close of business May 1st, 1929.  
Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.  
OWEN SHEPHERD,  
Vice-President and Treasurer.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Issue of Additional Ordinary Capital Stock

Notice is hereby given that the Company will offer to the holders of its Ordinary Capital Stock of record at 3 p.m. on Thursday, May 2, 1929, \$30,000,000 of Ordinary Capital Stock, comprising 300,000 shares of \$100 each, at the price of \$170 per share, in the proportion of one share of the new issue for each ten shares then held by them respectively.

The right to subscribe will expire at 3 p.m. on Monday, June 17, 1929.

Payments will be received at the Bank of Montreal, London, New York or Montreal, as follows:—

\$42.50 per share on subscription on or before June 17, 1929.

\$42.50 per share on August 15, 1929.

\$42.50 per share on October 15, 1929.

\$39.55 (\$42.50 less \$2.95) per share on December 16, 1929.

In the final instalment deduction has been made of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on each instalment from the due date thereof to December 31, 1929, which interest amounts to \$2.95 per share.

Shareholders may, as a matter of convenience to themselves, pay any or all of the instalments before the due dates, but interest will be allowed only as above stated.

All shares of the issue on which instalments have been paid in full on the due dates will rank for dividends payable after January 1, 1930.

A circular containing the terms of subscription and payment, accompanied by warrants to subscribe, will be mailed to the holders of Ordinary Capital Stock on or about May 15, 1929.

By order of the Board,  
ERNEST ALEXANDER,  
Secretary.

Dated at Montreal, April 13, 1929.

# Only a few days left for DOMINION

# Income Tax RETURNS

# Due April 30

After April 30th the law imposes penalties for delay

If you have not already declared your 1928 income for Dominion Taxation purposes, do so without delay. You have only a few days left. You may pay your tax in one lump sum, or in instalments, plus interest. Every person liable to pay Dominion Income Tax should obtain three copies of the official form, either from his Postmaster or from the Inspector of Income Tax in his district. These forms are:

**Form T 1** —For all individuals, other than farmers or ranchers.

**Form T 1A**—For farmers or ranchers.

**Form T 2** —For corporations and joint stock companies.

Note carefully the instructions on the form. Fill in all details accurately and answer all questions. Make up the amount of your tax. You can do this with the help of the accompanying table. Mail two copies, properly filled in and signed, to the Income Tax Inspector for your district, together with an accepted bank cheque or money order for the full amount of your tax, or for the first instalment. Keep the third copy for your own reference. Be sure to have these returns mailed before April 30.

## Personal Exemptions

Personal exemptions should be noted carefully. They may be summarized as follows:

(a) \$3,000 in the case of a married person or householder, or any other person who has dependent upon him any of the following persons:

1. A parent or grand-parent.
2. A daughter or sister.
3. A son or brother under 21 years of age; or incapable of self-support on account of mental or physical infirmity.

Note—Where husband and wife each have a separate income in excess of \$1,500, then each shall receive not \$3,000 exemption, but \$1,500 exemption.

(b) \$1,500 in the case of unmarried persons.

(c) \$500 for each child under 21 years of age who is dependent upon the taxpayer for support, or if 21 years of age or over is incapable of self-support on account of mental or physical infirmity.

## Send Only Accepted Cheques or Money Orders

Dominion Income Tax may be paid in a lump sum on or before April 30, or the taxpayer may pay one-quarter of the estimated tax due on or before April 30, and the balance in three equal, bi-monthly payments, together with interest at

6 per centum per annum. If the taxpayer adopts the instalment plan of payment and fails to pay instalments as they fall due, additional penalty interest will be added.

A cheque marked accepted by the bank on which it is drawn or money order for either the full amount, or the amount of the first instalment, must accompany the official forms.

Cheques must be made payable to "The Receiver-General of Canada." Do not send cash.

Mail forms together with cheque to the Inspector of Dominion Income Tax for your district.

## No Extension of Time

If you delay making Income Tax Returns for any reason, the penalties must be imposed.

In cases of absence from home, or inability to sign the return for any other cause, your accountant, or your solicitor, or your partner, or your agent may sign for you and save you the penalty. No extension of time will be granted.

## Public Co-Operation Asked

The Department's Inspectors will be glad to advise any taxpayer in preparing returns.

The Department desires the co-operation of the public in administering the Income War Tax.



## LOCATION OF INCOME TAX INSPECTORS

Inspectors of Dominion Income Tax are located in convenient places throughout Canada. Consult the Income Tax office nearest to you. Address "Inspector of Dominion Income Tax." The offices are at:

Charlottetown, P. E. Island  
Halifax, Nova Scotia.  
Saint John, New Brunswick.  
Quebec City, Quebec.  
Montreal, Quebec.  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
Belleville, Ontario.  
Kingston, Ontario.  
Toronto 2, Ontario.  
Hamilton, Ontario.  
London, Ontario.  
Fort William, Ontario.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
Regina, Saskatchewan.  
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.  
Calgary, Alberta.  
Edmonton, Alberta.  
Vancouver, British Columbia.  
Dawson, Yukon Territory.

## Canada's Income Tax Schedule

Below is the official schedule of Dominion Income Taxation for persons other than Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.

The amounts mentioned in this schedule are those after all exemptions have been subtracted. After calculating the amount of the tax payable according to the schedule, the taxpayer will deduct 20 per centum.

| On the amount | But not in excess of | Rate of Taxation |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------|
| \$2,000       | \$3,000              | 3%               |
| 3,000         | 4,000                | 4                |
| 4,000         | 5,000                | 5                |
| 5,000         | 6,000                | 6                |
| 6,000         | 7,000                | 7                |
| 7,000         | 8,000                | 8                |
| 8,000         | 9,000                | 9                |
| 9,000         | 10,000               | 10               |
| 10,000        | 11,000               | 11               |
| 11,000        | 12,000               | 12               |
| 12,000        | 13,000               | 13               |
| 13,000        | 14,000               | 14               |
| 14,000        | 15,000               | 15               |
| 15,000        | 16,000               | 16               |
| 16,000        | 17,000               | 17               |
| 17,000        | 18,000               | 18               |
| 18,000        | 19,000               | 19               |
| 19,000        | 20,000               | 20               |
| 20,000        | 25,000               | 22               |
| 25,000        | 30,000               | 23               |
| 30,000        | 35,000               | 24               |
| 35,000        | 40,000               | 25               |
| 40,000        | 45,000               | 26               |
| 45,000        | 50,000               | 27               |
| 50,000        | 55,000               | 28               |
| 55,000        | 60,000               | 29               |
| 60,000        | 65,000               | 30               |
| 65,000        | 70,000               | 31               |
| 70,000        | 75,000               | 32               |
| 75,000        | 80,000               | 33               |
| 80,000        | 85,000               | 34               |
| 85,000        | 90,000               | 35               |
| 90,000        | 95,000               | 36               |
| 95,000        | 100,000              | 37               |
| 100,000       | 110,000              | 38               |
| 110,000       | 120,000              | 39               |
| 120,000       | 130,000              | 40               |
| 130,000       | 140,000              | 41               |
| 140,000       | 150,000              | 42               |
| 150,000       | 175,000              | 43               |
| 175,000       | 200,000              | 44               |
| 200,000       | 250,000              | 45               |
| 250,000       | 300,000              | 46               |
| 300,000       | 350,000              | 47               |
| 350,000       | 400,000              | 48               |
| 400,000       | 450,000              | 49               |
| 450,000       | 500,000              | 50               |

The rate of tax applicable to Corporations and Joint Stock Companies is eight (8) per centum on the income in excess of \$2,000.

# The Department of National Revenue

Honourable W. D. EULER,  
Minister of National Revenue.

INCOME TAX DIVISION, OTTAWA

C. S. WALTERS,  
Commissioner of Income Tax.





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When the market is low he buys sound investments. He is not interested in selling for a few points profit but watches them steadily enhance in value, over a period of time.

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Phone Lancaster 7895

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## Demand Grows Canadian Celanese Reports Strong Position

A YEAR of expansion in the demand throughout Canada for Celanese fabrics was reported at the annual meeting of the shareholders of Canadian Celanese, Limited.

Last year was one during which the company's plant at Drummondville was being completed and a market found for the various fabrics manufactured. On this account earnings were of small proportions, but the statement of assets and liabilities shows the company in a strong financial position and in a favorable condition to take care of its further progress and development.

Current assets amount to \$3,916,286, as against current liabilities of \$102,671. Net profits from operations were \$13,257, and the total sum carried to deferred credits account for the year was \$180,409, bringing the total of this account to \$512,119. Total assets are now operated at \$10,935,865. The principal items in the balance sheet include cash on hand and call loans, \$546,211; bonds and stocks, \$2,422,536; inventories, \$863,042; fixed assets, \$6,988,265.

George H. Whigham of London, England, Chairman of the board, presided at the meeting, which was also attended by Dr. Camille Dreyfus. The Board of Directors was re-elected without change. It is composed of the following: Brig-General Sir William Alexander, C. Lauger, L. Cadien, W. M. Cameron, Camille Dreyfus, Henri Dreyfus, A. Schwartz, P. A. Thomson and G. H. Whigham.

## Mount Royal Hotel Net Earnings Show 27% Increase for Year

GROSS income of Mount Royal Hotel Co. for the year ending Dec. 31 last shows an improvement over the returns of 1927 of slightly more than 11 per cent., while operating expenses increased by 5 per cent., resulting in an increase of 27 per cent. in net earnings for the year.

Gross income amounted to \$3,419,492. Operating expenses of \$2,408,194 left \$1,011,298. From this was deducted \$520,398 for depreciation, interest, bank discount and amortization items and income tax reserve of \$27,500, leaving \$463,400 to be carried forward to surplus account. Previous surplus after tax reductions totalled \$21,577.

## TECK HUGHES

ANALYSIS ON REQUEST

## DRAPER DOBIE & CO. LIMITED

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HON. JOSEPH M. WILSON

Who has been elected to the Board of Directors of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, succeeding the late Sir Lomer Gouin. Senator Wilson is head of the firm of Boivin, Wilson and Co., Ltd., wholesale wine merchants and importers and is also a Director of the Banque Canadienne Nationale and the Canada Publishing Company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

and after \$409,542 was deducted for dividend on the 6 per cent. preferred stock there remained \$75,436 to be carried forward into the next year.

Current assets are valued at \$488,590 and current liabilities at \$330,789, leaving working capital at \$157,801. Fixed assets are up \$97,283, due to purchase of additional furnishings and equipment.

## Standard Steel Reports Current Earnings Up

STANDARD Steel Construction Company, of Welland, reports that earnings for the first quarter of the current year are considerably in excess of those for the best quarter of 1928. Last year was the best year in the company's history and the present satisfactory earnings are the direct result of the completion of the company's new modern plant, which was brought into operation last fall. Earnings for 1928 after all charges but before income tax amounted to \$7.19 per share of common stock.

The company has recently completed the erection of the structural steel work on the new 11-storey General Brock Hotel in Niagara Falls, Ontario. Among important contracts now on hand is that for the structural steel for the International Nickel Company's new refinery at Port Colborne.

## Income Tax

Inspectors Explain Important  
Features of Act

AT TWENTY leading points throughout Canada, Dominion Inspectors of Income Tax are now preparing to receive remittances, which are due on or before April 30, in respect of the 1928 incomes. For the fiscal year ended 31st March last, taxpayers in Canada contributed \$59,422,000 in Income Tax, as against \$56,571,000 for the previous fiscal year, and this in spite of a 10% reduction in the tax. Predictions are freely made that the collections for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1930, will exceed \$60,000,000.

While under the provisions of the Income War Tax Act 1917, the onus for obtaining forms and filing returns lies entirely with the public, officials of the Income Tax Division are doing their utmost to render every assistance. The returns of income together with remittances in favour of the Receiver-General of Canada, which are to be sent by way of accepted cheque, bank draft, or money order, must be in the offices of the Inspectors of Income Tax throughout the country on or before April 30.

Officials of the Income Tax Division emphasize four points in the law as follows:

1. If the taxpayer finds it inconvenient to pay the full amount of his tax as estimated by him to be due on or before April 30, he may pay a minimum of 25% of the amount at the time of filing his return and the balance, if any, in three equal bi-monthly instalments, viz., June 30, August 31 and October 31, with interest at 6% per annum from the 30th April until paid. If instalments are not paid when due, then the penalty interest of 4% provided by the Act will be collected.

2. If the taxpayer for any reason is unable to file his return within the time prescribed, then it is necessary for his secretary, agent, solicitor, or some other person sufficiently familiar with his affairs, to file a tentative return on or before April 30, subject

to revision within a reasonable time in order to avoid the penalizing provisions.

3. While in the past excuses have been accepted from taxpayers who omitted to report such items of income as bond or mortgage interest, this practice has been discontinued and the penalties provided will be strictly enforced.

4. In compiling Income Tax returns taxpayers should consult the Income Tax schedule. After arriving at the total income the total credits which include statutory exemption should be subtracted and the amount of tax determined at the rate fixed by the schedule. From the result 20% is to be deducted because the tax has been reduced by that amount through amendments to the Act since the schedule was placed on the statute books.

## Standard Steel Construction Co. Limited

Designers, Manufacturers and Erectors  
of Structural Steel for  
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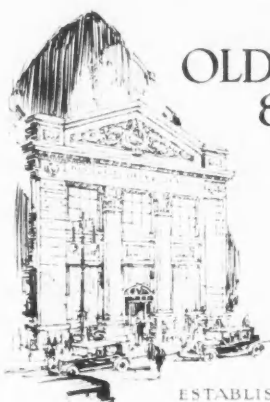
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## Business Well Maintained

*Review of Canadian Conditions at End of First Quarter  
Indicates General Prosperity—Effect of Speculation  
Felt in Retail Markets—Eastern Construction  
Falls Off*

THE steady growth of merchandise imports into Canada, is characteristic of a period of prosperity. Canadian exports of merchandise have also been growing, and even more rapidly than imports, during the past year, with the result that the visible surplus of exports over imports has increased by about one-third during that period. The decline in Canadian exports from the summer of 1926, and for about two years thereafter, which caused some misgiving at the time, was largely due to the disturbed market conditions abroad caused by the coal strike in Britain.

It is to be hoped, says the Bank of Nova Scotia in its quarterly review of business conditions, that with a continuance of freedom from industrial strife in Britain, and with stable monetary conditions in Europe, overseas demand for Canadian exports will continue to grow; more especially since it is generally recognized that the revision of customs duties in the United States, likely to be made during the present session of Congress, may quite possibly result in the curtailment of our exports to that country.

Not the least striking of the changes is the very rapid rate of increase in re-exports, since the beginning of 1926. Though the total of re-exports is still small, this increase in *entrepot* trade is a very welcome sign of progress.

Drought in the western provinces has occasioned some anxiety with regard to the condition of the soil there, and in certain localities of eastern Canada, floods have been responsible for a good deal of damage. Nevertheless, domestic business is brisk, and the seasonal resumption of out-door activity, which always occurs in April, begins this year under excellent auspices.

In the United States there has been

some curtailment of construction. In eastern and central Canada there are signs of a similar curtailment. West of the Great Lakes, however, in Saskatchewan especially, the projected programme of new building recently published by MacLean Building Reports, is very large, and if carried through without reduction or delay, will bring the total for the Dominion in 1929 well beyond the corresponding figure for 1928.

The new process for the brine freezing of fish has already widened considerably the Canadian market for products of the Maritime fisheries; though so far the benefits have only been reaped in small part. The low cost of installing the freezing plants opens possibilities of a very general use of them.

Meanwhile, however, the heavy 1928 catches of Iceland and Norway have been placed upon the foreign markets; with the result that the Maritime fishing communities, whose export operations till the close of last year showed a reasonable profit, have made disappointing export sales in 1929. Stocks on hand, however, are not large.

Possible changes of the United States tariff on fish and fish products are awaited with keen interest.

Farmers have benefited by the sustained high prices of livestock; and despite importation of butter from New Zealand, dairymen as a rule have been doing well. Agriculturists have been less uniformly fortunate. A very poor potato market in the United States has to some extent been neutralized by the growth of inland demand in Canada for Maritime potatoes. Nevertheless, prices, both of potatoes and of seed potatoes, have remained low. Districts largely devoted to this



W. J. BLAKE WILSON

Who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Canada, Mr. Wilson is a prominent resident of Vancouver and well-known in business circles throughout Canada, particularly in the West. He is a Past President of the Vancouver Board of Trade, and was recently appointed a Commissioner by the British Columbia Government to administer the affairs of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

crop, report disappointing trade conditions; merchants elsewhere, in areas of mixed farming, report satisfactory sales.

Apples have been in good demand both at home and abroad, and shipments this season are about 25% greater than those of last season. The failure of the French apple crop has noticeably stimulated European sales of Canadian apples.

The carryover of sawn lumber at the close of 1928 was much less than usual in recent years. The market has been good in Upper Canada. Competition of Pacific Coast lumber, sold on consignment, has been felt in New York, to which, however, considerable shipments have been made by rail from New Brunswick. Hardwood and spruce have gone forward in fair quantities to Britain.

Weather conditions in New Brunswick have facilitated logging, and the season's cut, which is estimated at about six hundred million feet, was completed earlier than usual.

Conditions in the steel plants are improving. Production to date in 1929 shows a substantial increase over that of the same period last year. Work in the coal mines was abnormally slack during January; but the situation is now better, and it is expected that when navigation opens the mines will be working not far from capacity.

During the first three months of the year business conditions in Quebec have for the most part been satisfactory, after allowance is made for the usual seasonal contraction. In Quebec, as in Ontario, the snowfall was light and the Spring early, which should give farmers a good start on the land.

Logging operations were slow in getting under way owing to the mildness of December and January, but unusually fine winter weather followed in February, when the number of men in the bush was much larger than is usual in that month. It is reported that the cut in the Ottawa Valley is about the same as a year ago. Prices continue firm, but competition from British Columbia and Russia is being felt nevertheless in the United States market.

Great activity has also been shown by the iron and steel industries, whose working force on March 1st, 1929, was almost 20% larger than it had been a year previously.

Since these improvements in the lumber and metal industries are in a large measure dependent on the volume of construction under way, the outlook for this class of work during the coming season is of peculiar importance to them. It is gratifying to note, therefore, that in Quebec the value of building permits granted, and of contracts awarded, is still large, though considerably below the level of a year ago. Contracts awarded during the first three months of this year totalled \$23,600,000, as compared with \$28,200,000 in the same period of 1928. The value of construction projects in contemplation is about 6% lower than in 1928, but may yet surpass last year's record if anticipated electric power and railway contracts materialize.

The rapid advance in the price of copper has already suffered a check and uncertainty remains as to how long the present high prices can continue. Rapidly increasing world production will militate against the maintenance of the present price situation.

The continued difficulties of the pulp and paper industry are reflected in a slightly reduced working force. Even this small reduction, however, is a serious matter for the employees concerned, as in many cases there is no

alternative employment in the immediate neighbourhood.

Manufacturing industries have, as a group, been more active than last year, but there have been conspicuous individual exceptions. Thus, the producers of lumber products and leather goods have continuously been employing fewer hands this winter than last. Employment in the textile industries was below that of last year in both January and February, but showed a slight recovery during the early part of March.

Business conditions in Ontario during the winter months have realized the optimistic predictions of last fall with hardly an exception. Records of industrial employment, manufacturing production and building activity suggest that this winter has been the most prosperous in many years.

In the early winter, logging operations were hampered by bad weather, but the excellent condition of the woods during February enabled a large lumber cut to be made. As was to be expected, the cut of pulpwood was in many districts less than that reported from logging districts at the end of last season.

The substantial position of the southern Ontario farming population, as a result of large crops and good prices in the 1928 season, has been an important factor in maintaining prosperity.

The decline in the prices of hogs and cattle from the heights reached last summer has been followed in each case by pronounced recovery. The hog population of the continent is plainly not equal to the present demand for hog products. In the case of beef it is thought that present prices have reached a point beyond which further advances may have a noticeable effect upon consumption.

The towns and cities reflect the prosperous state of agriculture. In the construction industries, employment was fully 10% more active at the beginning of March than a year ago. The manufacturing industries have also been unusually active for the winter months, when a seasonal recession regularly occurs. Makers of agricultural machinery, railroad equipment and automobiles have done particularly well, and this has in turn reflected itself in the prosperity of the primary producers of pig iron and rolled steel.

The textile industries, which have undergone several years of depression not only in Canada, but throughout the world, show a larger increase in employment in Ontario than in any other part of eastern Canada.

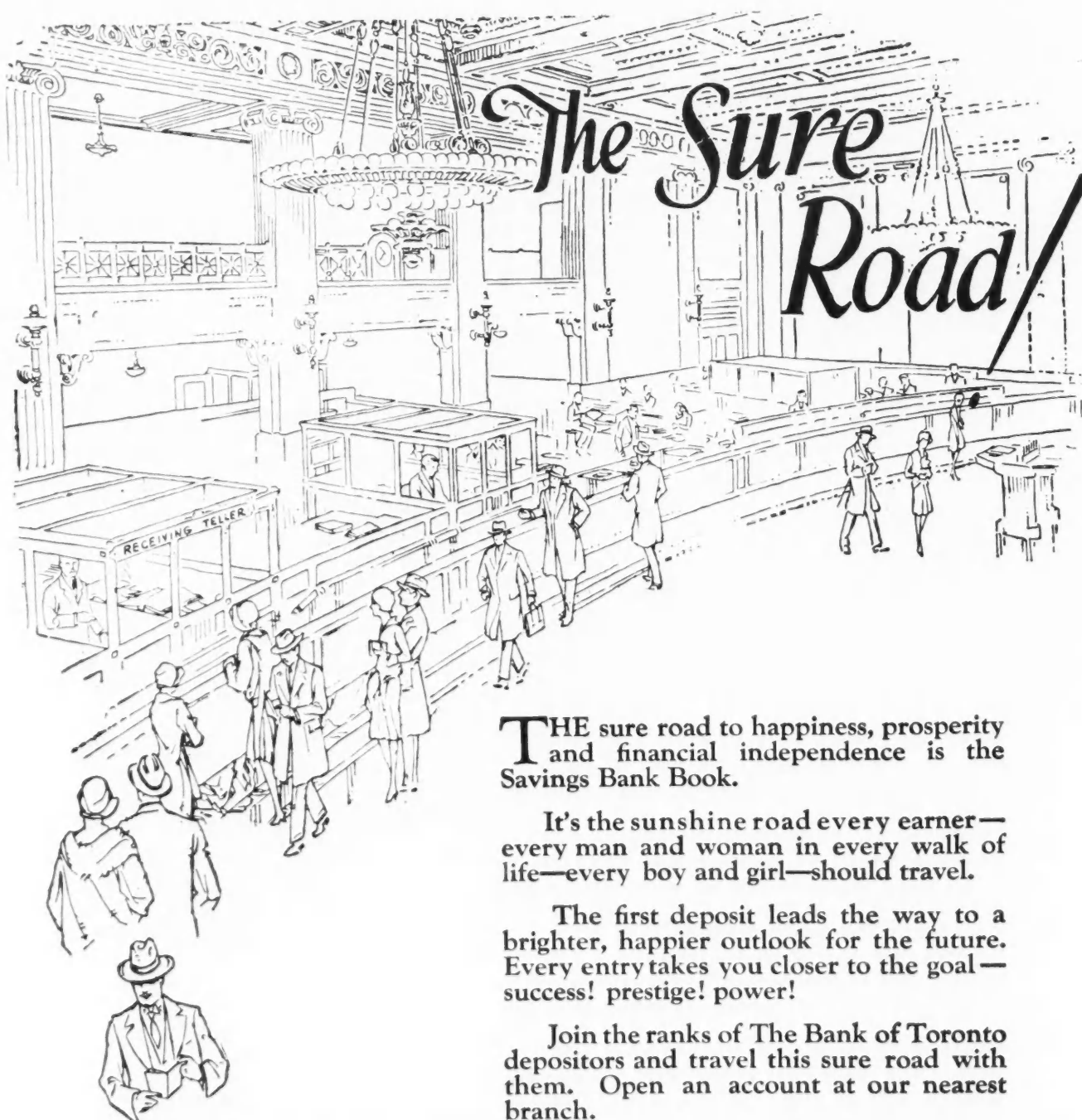
Retail trade has been active in the principal manufacturing cities, where payrolls are larger than a year ago. In the smaller centres, however, adjustment to the competition of chain stores is still reported to be taking place, while retail trade has been hampered by the diversion of local funds into speculation on the stock market.

In March the working force of the pulp and paper industry was smaller than that of a year ago.

In the West, owing to the low prices prevailing for wheat during the past six months, the first interim payment by the Wheat Pool, recently made, was only 12c. per bushel. The purchasing power of the grain-growers, which disappointed expectation in the fall of 1928, is still, therefore, severely restricted. This in turn is reflected by the dullness of retail and wholesale trade in many places, and by the slowness of collections.

Livestock, however, has wintered

(Continued on Next Page)



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## N.S. Light, Power

Gross Earnings Total \$1,663,027—Capital Changes

GROSS earnings of the Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., Ltd., for the year 1928 were \$1,663,027, according to the annual statement. After taking care of all operating expenses, taxes, interest charges, and setting aside an adequate depreciation allowance, the company was able to wipe out a substantial deficit shown at the beginning of the year and to report at the end a small surplus.

Both the gross and net earnings in all departments of the company showed an increase over last year, according to the report, the largest increase in gross earnings being in the light and power department and the greatest improvement in net earnings in the street railway department.

During the year the name of the company was changed from Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co. to the Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. Ltd., and a complete reorganization of the financial structure of the company was made. These changes were authorized by the shareholders at the last annual general meeting and approved by the legislature of the province. In this reorganization the outstanding 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds and 7 per cent. general mortgage bonds were redeemed by the issue of a new series of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, the old preferred and shares common stock was exchanged for no par value shares and an issue of \$750,000 6 per cent. preference stock made. Payment of dividends on the new preference stock commenced immediately and two such quarterly dividends were paid during the year.

The operating statement for the twelve months ended Dec. 31 last shows the net operating income at \$667,445. After the deduction of taxes, interest and depreciation the sum of \$182,073 was carried forward to the surplus account. From this total was taken prior years' adjustments, dividends and the debit balance of 1927, which left a credit balance at the beginning of the current year of \$3,597. Assets are shown at \$6,701,131, property, plant and equipment taking over \$6,000,000 of this total, and investments \$176,316.

## When Dividends Are Dangerous

(Continued from Page 35)

tors must look to the directors alone," says the courts of that state in dealing with a case on the point.

(3) Transfer of the stock.

A stockholder cannot escape his liability to refund by transferring the stock on which he received the unlawful dividend.

"Liability for the wrongs or misconduct of a stockholder do not pass to the transferee," says one Court in considering this question.

"Even when a statutory liability is imposed on stockholders, it rests only on the stockholder at the time the wrong was done," says another authority.

The foregoing paragraphs do not give nor pretend to give all the law on the subject, but they do cover some of the salient rules, and may be of some benefit to the unfortunate stockholder who is called upon to refund his dividends—after they have been spent and dissipated.

## Business Well Maintained

(Continued from Page 46)

well. There has been abundance of feed. The rapid growth in the use of the tractor has resulted in a poor market for horses; but the demand for cattle, sheep and hogs has been satisfactory. Sheep, in particular, have commanded higher prices, and the many farmers who have established small flocks of sheep have benefited accordingly. It is now proven that such flocks are exceedingly well suited to the large areas of southern Alberta which have been irrigated.

Despite the livestock situation, the buying power of the farmer is likely, nevertheless, to be very limited, at least until the beginning of next harvest. For this reason, the state of business generally throughout the West in the coming months will depend in larger measure than usual upon the size of the construction programme. Contracts awarded during the first quarter of 1929 are a little less than \$23,000,000; more than four times the figure for the first three months of 1928. The total of new construction in contemplation is stated by MacLean Building Reports to be rather more than \$63,000,000; nearly four times the corresponding figure at this time last year. Provided that there is no further disturbance of credit, the situation is, therefore, full of promise.

The building of railway branch lines and the development of mining properties are rapidly pushing the frontier northward. In so doing, the trans-

portation systems are being provided with more traffic, and the industrial basis of the provinces is being widened. This should lessen the dependence on wheat, and by increasing the non-agricultural population, encourage the development of mixed farming.

The shortage of precipitation during the winter has meanwhile created another problem for the farmer, since the soil, on an average, has little more than half of the normal moisture content. Much will depend, therefore, upon the amount and the distribution of rainfall during the next four months.

In British Columbia logging and

saw-milling have undergone sharp fluctuations during the past three months. In spite of the stabilization programme of the lumber producers, logging operations were conducted on an unusually large scale in December and early January. In February, however, bad weather and general curtailment of production brought logging to the lowest point for that month in six years. This was suddenly followed by a marked recovery to the highest point for the month of March in the last five years.

Saw-milling has followed much the same course, falling to a low point of about one-third of operating capacity

in February. Weather conditions so interfered with the handling of lumber that even with such low production, inventories accumulated in some cases.

Export markets for lumber are reported to be satisfactory. Australian and continental European markets are good, and Japanese demands is improving. A large building programme in the prairie cities is expected to create a strong demand from that quarter, while Atlantic coast markets are in a better position, with low stocks and steady demand.

Additions to the building programme have been made continuously

through the winter, and during the first three months of the year new contracts awarded were 57 per cent greater than in the same period of 1928. The bulk of these were for business buildings.

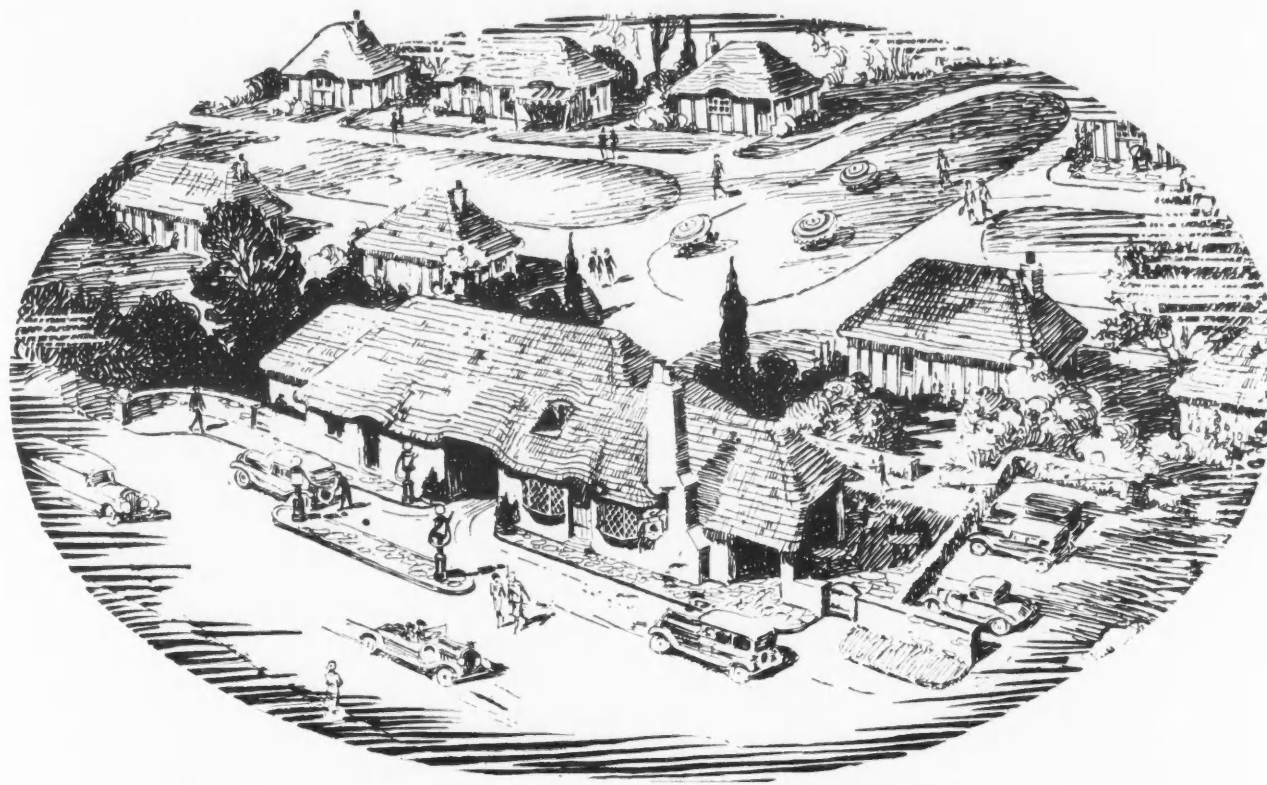
It is too soon to take this increase in the value of contracts signed during the first quarter as indicative of building prospects for the remainder of the year. The value of building permits granted during the quarter, which gives some indication of the value of contracts to be awarded in the coming months, has declined as compared with the corresponding figure of a year ago. Large expenditures

are still contemplated, however, which if carried through, should go far to maintain the pace set during the first quarter in the awarding of contracts.

The recent rise in the prices of the base metals should benefit British Columbia more than any other province, since she still accounts for the major part of Canada's present output.

Speculative activity on the Vancouver stock exchange has increased very rapidly. There are reports from British Columbia, as well as from elsewhere in Canada, that it has even been influential in restricting retail purchases.

## New Issue



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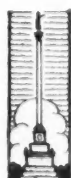
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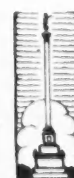


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—Wilson Fenning, in *The Tatler*, London.

## Tin: An Expanding Industry

*Demand Ahead of Supply for Past Decade—U.S. is Chief Consumer and Britain Chief Producer—Available Quantity Limited and No New Sources Discovered—Rationalization Applied*

PRODUCTION of tin represents one of the few industries which has not faced the problem of a market unequal to the supply. Over the past decade and a half the demand for tin has increased more rapidly than production; and despite a considerably greater production this year, the industry is now concerned with conserving the resources at its disposal.

In 1928 both world consumption and world production of tin showed substantial increases as compared with the preceding year. Consumption, which has been expanding for some time and which *The Index*, published by the New York Trust Company, believes is apparently capable of doing so for an indefinite period, advanced 8 per cent. to a total of 153,000 tons. Production, on the other hand, increased 15 per cent. to 159,000 tons. The balance between production and consumption in the past three years is given in the following table:

| TIN         |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
|             | Production | Consumption |
| (long tons) |            |             |
| 1926 .....  | 129,862    | 133,578     |
| 1927 .....  | 139,579    | 137,826     |
| 1928 .....  | 159,135    | 152,586     |

The world's largest supply of tin is found in British Malaya, which exported a little over 99,000 tons in 1928, or about 60 per cent. of the total world output. Other important sources of the metal are Bolivia, with a production of 40,307 tons in 1928 and Nigeria, with a production of 9,010 tons.

The position of the United States in this expanding industry is that of consumer alone. Depending entirely upon outside sources for tin, the United States imports almost one-half of the world production. Actual deliveries in this country during 1928 totalled 78,865 long tons, comparing with 72,515 in the preceding year; 19,169 long tons were delivered in Great Britain, the next largest consumer; and a total of 29,833 tons for other countries.

London is the centre of the world's tin trade, and the world position of the metal is generally based on London prices. The opening of the National Metal Exchange in New York in the fall of last year, however, has intensified the importance of the New York market. It has been felt for some time that foreign markets have exercised a disproportionate influence upon the price of tin in the United States where most of the metal is consumed, and the development of the National Metal Exchange was an effort to make the American consumer a more active element in the establishment of tin prices. The Straits Settlements also constitute one of the principal markets for negotiation.

Tin prices have always been subject to very considerable fluctuations. The average price in 1925, for example, was 57.9 cents per pound as compared with 64.3 cents in 1927 and 59.4 cents in 1928. During the past year the range of fluctuation was from 47 cents to 55.6 cents. The decline in prices during the year has not altered the generally favorable character of the situation. Prices during 1926 and 1927 were exceptionally high because of the large demand and the irregular production. In view of the fact that stocks on hand are considerably greater than a year ago, it is likely that further weakness in prices may be evident. The visible supply of metal in stock and afloat amounted to 26,824 tons at the end of 1928 as compared with 19,599 tons at the end of 1927 and 18,300 tons at the end of 1926.

Tin ore must be smelted and refined before it can be used for industrial purposes. The smelting industry is concentrated chiefly in the British Empire, about a third in the United Kingdom, and two-thirds in the Straits Settlements. The Dutch East Indies also have a considerable smelting industry, and Germany, where the industry was forced to shut down

during the war, has rapidly been developing its activities along those lines. During the war period the United States took advantage of the opportunity to create a smelting industry of its own. Since that time, without the protection of the tariff, the industry has been unable to compete with Great Britain and is now negligible in size.

The principal market for tin is found in the tin plate industry, which is located chiefly in the United States, South Wales and Germany. Production of tin plate in the U.S. during 1928 reached a record total of 1,890,000 long tons and is in general about twice the output from Great Britain and ten times that from Germany.

Of this very large tin plate production, about 60 per cent. is used by the canning industry. Tin cans constitute a means of food transportation which is rapidly becoming universal. The canning industry, however, is fully developed only in the United States and unquestionably faces a very considerable expansion in other countries, which in turn will enlarge the tin market. Automobiles also represent an annual demand for about 20,000 tons of tin a year and one which, considering the replacement market and the undeveloped market in foreign countries, is certain to increase very greatly. In this connection the aircraft industry also is, potentially, a very large consumer, while railroads, shipping, radio, building and machinery represent other important markets.

Rationalization is a noticeable trend in the industry. Consolidation of several important Malayan tin producing companies was effected last fall under the supervision of the Anglo-Oriental Mining Corporation with the intention of establishing a single technical direction and a co-operative policy in the marketing of produce.

Previously during the year a large number of Nigerian mines, controlling 65 per cent. of the output of that country, united into a group called the Associated Tin Mines of Nigeria. The Anglo-Oriental group took over this merger, and since that time has taken over as well a large number of companies in Burma, Siam, and Malaya to form a single organization known as the Anglo-Oriental Malaya, Ltd.

The results of this consolidation are to place by far the greater proportion of the world's trade in the hands of three great organizations, the new Anglo-Oriental group, the Patino mines operating three-fourths of the organized output in South America, and almost 25 per cent. of the world's total, and the Dutch East Indies group exporting from the Dutch Colonies in the Straits including Sumatra.

In summary, there are two factors upon which the industry is based. First, a constant growth in the world demand for tin; and second, a supply, the limitations of which are fairly well known. The increase in production has come from the already existing fields, and no new discoveries of tin reserves have been made or are in prospect, although there are quantities of low grade ore not yet commercially profitable. In order to prevent wasting these reserves, therefore, the industry has followed the policy of consolidation mentioned above, with a view towards the more efficient handling of its product.

Civil flying operations are rapidly increasing in Canada, year by year, and one of the fields in which the most marked advance has been made is that of aerial surveying. The preliminary report for 1928 of the photographic work for survey purposes done by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force, shows in round numbers a total of 53,000 square miles of territory covered.

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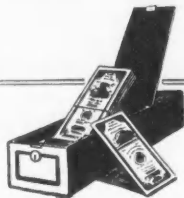
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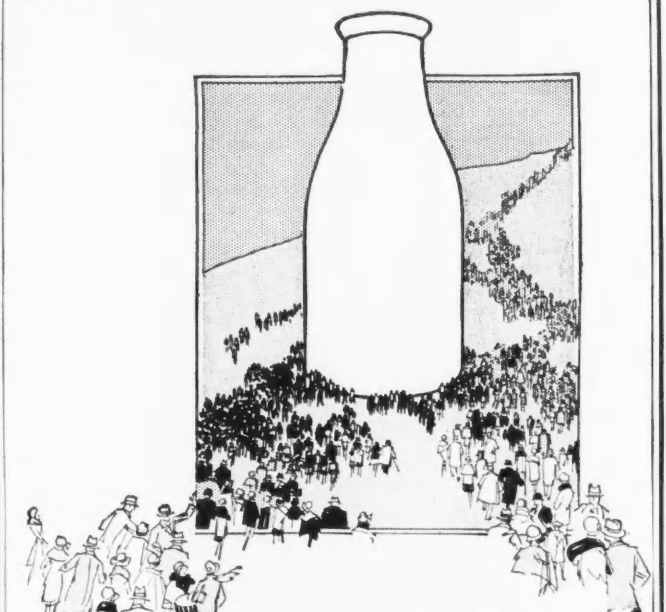


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